



—Globe and Mail, Franz Maier

Police and pickets scuffle outside the Artistic Woodwork Co. plant Wednesday. A man on roof of plant, who was filming the incidents, threw stones at the pickets and newsmen. He was threatened with being torn apart.

Violence continues as police help strikebreakers

Violence is increasing on the picket lines at the Artistic Woodwork Company in Toronto as policemen continue to help strikebreakers enter the plant.

Madeleine Parent, a strike organizer with the Canadian Textile and Chemical Workers Union, condemned the company for importing workers from Halifax to keep the plant open. She said they are promised free transport to Toronto and back.

Last week a battle between 100 policemen and 300 workers left the streets littered with pieces of torn clothing, shoes, and police caps.

cheap thrillz (and coming events)

Tuesday, November 20

NDP Meet

A meeting of the Strathcona Federal Constituency of the NDP will be held at 8 p.m. at 10529-Jasper Ave, Rm. 203 (above the Seven Seas Restaurant). Larry Pratt from the department of Political Science, U of A, will be speaking on the significance of Syncrude to Albertans and Canadians.

POUNDMAKER

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STAFF THIS ISSUE:



Joe Hill, IWW organizer

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Ballads

Several members of the Edmonton Folk Club will present a program featuring contemporary and traditional ballads at 8 p.m. at The Garneau United Church (84 Ave. and 112 St.) Admission by donation.

Wednesday, November 21

Flute

Alan Clarke, Bachelor of Music Student, will present a flute recital approximately one hour in length. The recital includes music by Michel Blavet, Lennox Berkeley, Georges Hue, and Sergei Prokofieff. 5 p.m. Convocation Hall, No charge.

Friday, November 23

Recital

Performers: Merla Aikman, Mezzo soprano; Ernesto Lejano, piano. Both Mrs. Aikman and Dr. Lejano are faculty members in the Department of Music. Their recital includes Dvorak's Gypsy Songs and Fleming's The Confession Stone. 8 p.m., Convocation Hall, no charge.

Clarinet

Deborah Alpaugh will present a clarinet recital including music by Malcolm Arnold, Weber, Mozart, and Brahms. Miss Alpaugh is a fourth-year Bachelor of Music student. 4:30 p.m., Convocation Hall, no charge.

Tuesday, November 27

Opera

Various students in the Voice/Opera Division of the Music Dept. will present an evening of semi-staged opera excerpts at 8 p.m. in Convocation Hall. No charge.

Ongoing Events

Exhibitions

The University Art Gallery and Museum is sponsoring two exhibitions:
1. FRENCH CANADIANS FROM SEA TO SEA - held at the Students Union Gallery. The exhibition will be up until November 25
2. VERA FRENKEL RETROSPECTIVE - held at the University Art Gallery and Museum, November 12 to 30, Mon. thru Fri. - 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

FREE CLASSIFIED

phone 433-5041

***** FOR SALE *****

Siberian Husky female pup. Call 433-2243.

1 Mossbery 22 cal target rifle. Call 432-2105 after 8 p.m.

Ladies Grevig skis. 74 inches, Ladies size 7 Rieker boots and poles. Very good condition. \$65 or offers. Phone 439-4328 after 5 p.m.

1 LaPlaya Conga drum. \$50. 1 Ludwig Snare. \$60. Call 455-3609.

Ski boots. \$25. Kastinger Leather Buckles. Phone 488-5107.

Stereo component system: Retail app. \$800. Offers. Also '61 Chev: \$250 Phone 439-3076

1972 Austin Mini. Less than 5000 miles Very good condition. \$1650. Phone 488-5294 - evenings.

Sony TC 228 8 track stereo cartridge tape deck - excellent quality, good condition. Less than 1 year old. \$175. Phone 488-5294 - evenings.

Sony TC 352, 3 head tape deck. Like new. \$165. Also RCA black & white 19" portable TV, good condition. \$60. 439-1460.

Simplicity wringer washer, with pump. \$40. Twin rinse tubs \$15 and a 3-piece pink luggage set \$30. All in good condition. Phone Mrs Leah at 455-5359.

1 black & white console model TV - 24". 424-4605. \$35.

1 color TV set, excellent picture. Phone 494-4605.

Small cassette tape recorder. Two motor cycle helmets, small & medium. Men's skin diving gear (mask, snorkel, size 11 flippers) size 9 1/2 men skates. Sell fast and cheap. Call 433-9773 or 439-7959.

***** HOUSING *****

Wanted: girl to share 1 bedroom suite. New apartment. Sauna and party room. \$75 and food (altogether). Within walking distance of Campus. Phone Karen at 439-0981 between 5 and 7 p.m.

Heated garage with plug-in near Mackenzie Hall. Phone 439-1793.

***** MISCELLANEOUS *****

Need stock for a Book and Record Sale. Bring donations to 2-5 University Hall, U. of A. campus by Friday Nov. 23. Sale to be held on Tuesday, November 27 from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. in the North-east corner of CAB, U. of A. campus. Proceeds to go to CUSO. For further information call 432-4145.

Anyone interested in becoming members of the Alberta NDP can contact Harry Senum at 455-3824. Membership \$3 yearly for single.

Andy I've decided to go ahead. We need you BADLY. Signed: Ronald.

Wanted: people to interview for sample columns an amateur writer wants to present to newspapers. Contact Tom at 466-6685.

Lessons for Spanish Guitar, introductory or advanced; specialization in flamenco and classical guitar. Wednesday 8 p.m. at 11013-87 Ave. Phone Fernando (presented in "Blood Wedding" play) at 432-3047, between 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Capricorn Male, 26, inmate of federal penitentiary, desires female correspondents. Varied interests, accomplished writer. L. Carnahan, Box 3000, Drumheller, Alta.

Lost: plastic folder with student ID, driver's license, bus pass, and photos. Please phone Donna at 433-7262.

Volunteer!

For further information on any of the following volunteer positions, contact the Volunteer Action Centre at 11011-Jasper Avenue or phone 482-6431.

Little tots never tire. They may try your patience but life's never dull when they're around. If you like children, spend a little time in a Day Care Centre as a volunteer.

How good was your math at school? And your reading? As a volunteer tutor you can help kids with learning problems. If you feel rusty there's even training provided. Teach a little.

The love of a father is part of our lives we never forget. Circumstance robs some children of that unique relationship. Give your time to a fatherless boy as a Big Brother.

Resource person wanted to describe and talk informally about Socialism and the New Left with about 6 people at our house. Phone Tony at 433-4985 or 432-5889.

Will babysit my home weekdays. Qualified early childhood education. Babies and toddlers welcome. Ph. 452-9865.

Professional dressmaking. Specializing Christmas formals. Young mods, old swingers. Ph. 452-9865.

Professional typing. Quality guaranteed. No penalty for carbon copies. 30 cents per page. Phone John at 439-6671.

Now booking hayrides. Bonfires available. Phone 434-3835.

Person with knowledge and appreciation of Islamic theology please phone Tony 433-4985 or 432-5889.

Sleigh rides for large and small groups between city and Sherwood Park. Info: 466-3458 after 4 p.m.

CANSAVE xmas cards. Available at English Dept. Office Humanities Bldg. 3-7 U of A. Packages of ten from 50 cents to \$2.25. All proceeds to Canadian Save the Children Fund.

You may learn French at you convenience Also English instruction for newcomers. 808-9925 Jasper Ave., MacDonald Place 426-0813.

Adolescence is a search for self image, and boy, is it sometimes a problem. You were once coping with these very issues. Maybe you could offer something now.

Old we shall all be someday. And will someone share their time with us? Your companionship can make a tired face smile. Do something about it.

During emotional crisis we need help. Afterwards we need quiet support too. Ex-psychiatric patients are people with needs which they sometimes are not aware of themselves. Mature help is essential. Talk to us about what you could offer.

In the life of a man or woman courage shows like a badge. Handicapped people are called upon to display courage most every moment. Work with them as a volunteer.

Pressure for recall of ambassador mounting

Pressure is mounting for the recall of Canada's ambassador to Chile, Andrew Ross, following the disclosure of secret diplomatic cables.

The cables, normally classified for 30 years, contain Ross's candid comments on the military coup of September 11. They reveal a strong bias against the socialist government of Salvador Allende and leftist elements in general.

Although absent from Chile at the time of the coup (he was in Buenos Aires buying a car), Ross immediately wired Ottawa urging prompt recognition of the military junta.

Ross, a 57 year old career diplomat, has been ambassador to Chile for three years. During this period Canada was engaged in a surreptitious economic boycott of the Allende government, according to NDP and Conservative critics in Parliament.

The cables were apparently leaked by a source in the External Affairs department and have been publicized by M. P. John Harney (NDP - Scarborough West). The NDP and the Ontario Federation of Labour have demanded the recall of Ross.

Minister of External Affairs Mitchell Sharp is reported incensed at the security leak. The disclosures have had repercussions in Chile, where the Canadian embassy is now under armed guard following threats against the ambassador.

The Latin American Working Group (Box 6300, Station A, Toronto) is organizing a campaign for the withdrawal of Ross. There are thousands of refugees in United Nations camps in Chile at the present time, refugees which Canada is in a position to help. This aid will not materialize as long



Canadian Ambassador Andrew Ross

as officials like Ross are in control, as the following dispatch reveals. Letters requesting the recall of Ross

should be sent to Mitchell Sharp, House of Commons, with a copy to John Harney, M. P.

TOP SECRET CABLE

SEP 24/73

JUNTA CONTINUES TO CONSOLIDATE PHYSICAL CONTROL USING SOME METHODS WHICH ARE TO SAY LEAST INDELICATE AND HAS MOVED IN MILITARY MANNER TO REORGANIZE ADMIN APPARATUS ALTHOUGH CIVIL SERVICE STILL IN DISORDER WITH PERSONNEL CHANGES. . . TOUGH MEASURES AND INCREASED CONFIDENCE IN BUSINESS CIRCLES HAS AT LEAST TEMPORARILY REVERSED BLACK MARKET AND INFLATIONARY TRENDS AND STOCK MARKET SUCH AS IT IS IS BOOMING. . . CHILE HAS BEEN ON PROLONGED POLITICAL BINGE OR TRIP AND MILITARY HAVE ASSUMED PROBABLY THANKLESS TASK OF SOBERING IT UP. AS BEFITS CARETAKER ROLE ONCE PAINFUL WITHDRAWAL SYMPTOMS HAVE BEEN OVERCOME THEY WILL PROBABLY BE DELIGHTED TO ARRANGE ELECTIONS. . . WITH ALMOST ENTIRE LEADERSHIP DEAD OR IN CUSTODY CHILE'S MARXIST LEFT IS DECAPITATED AND ON RUN. REPRISALS AND SEARCHES HAVE CREATED PANIC ATMOSPHERE AFFECTING PARTICULARLY EXPATRIATES INCLUDING RIFF-RAFF OF LATIN LEFT TO WHOM ALLENDE GAVE ASYLUM. HOPEFULLY U. N. WILL BE ABLE TO ARRANGE REFUGE ALTHOUGH SOME OF THESE "ACTIVISTS" ARE RUNNING OUT OF COUNTRIES WILLING TO ACCEPT THEM. HOPEFULLY BRUTALITIES AND WITCH HUNTING PERPETRATED BY ULTRAS AND ALL TOO REMINISCENT OF NAZI METHODS WILL SOON BE CURBED BY JUNTA. . .

Lewis speaks on foreign affairs

David Lewis says he supports Canadian participation in international peacekeeping, if invited. He said Canada has "very well qualified forces" for such tasks.

Lewis was asked if Canada had not been too warm to the Americans in past peacekeeping missions. For example, the Canadian delegates on the International Controls Commission acted on behalf of American policy several times.

Lewis said there are a lot of "myths

about some of these things". He agreed that the Canadian ICC observers had been far too close to the Americans.

However he stressed that the ICC wasn't a peacekeeping situation, Lewis said that "Canadian truce observers had been in the pockets of the U. S." but this had not been true of our peacekeeping forces in Cyprus or in our earlier involvement in Middle East peacekeeping.

Lewis said that it "is not by impression that the Arabs are leery" about

Canadian participation in the present Middle East peace mission. He said the objections had come from the Soviet Union which did not see Canada as neutral. Therefore Canada had been "paired" with Poland for the logistics force.

Lewis said that he would have regarded any decision to recognize the Chilean junta as a "matter of years".

However he disagrees with the view that nations should avoid recognizing each other on grounds of ideology.

Lewis said that he "wouldn't mind breaking relations with South Africa".

Stephen Lewis, leader of the Ontario N. D. P. and David Lewis's son, was active in opposing a recent trade delegation to South Africa which was paid for out of Ontario taxpayers' money.

David Lewis said that he wouldn't unilaterally break off relations since that "would be just a gesture".

He said he would consider breaking off relations if a group of countries agreed to do so at the same time.

The federal N. D. P. leader said Canada ought to have played a much more effective role fighting South Africa through the United Nations or NATO.

by David Nock

More LEWIS on page 5&6

offices . . .

Hotbeds of chronic ailments

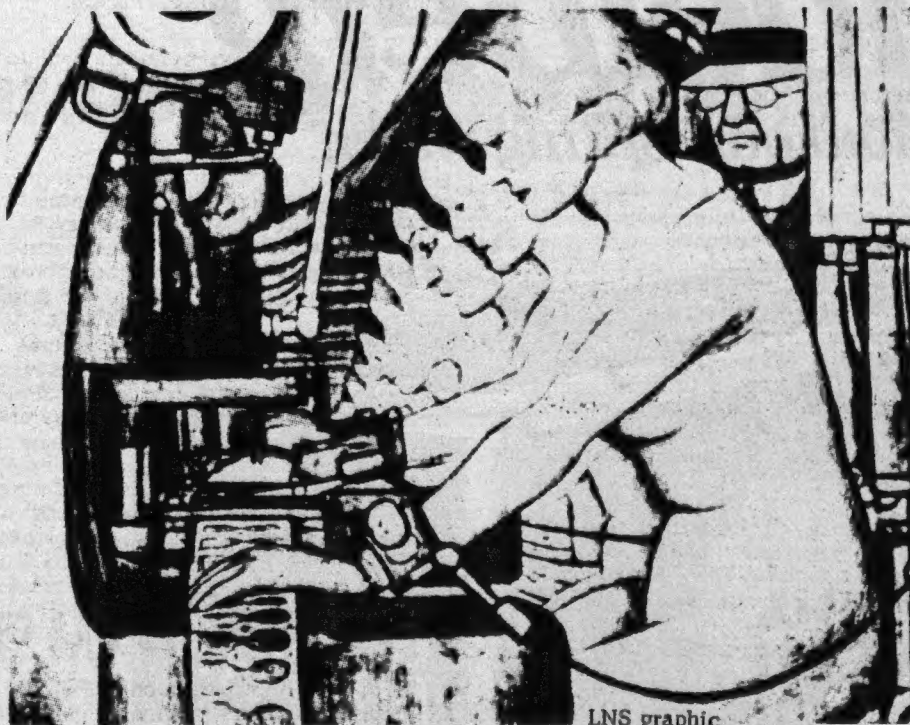
NEW YORK (LNS) -- We usually think of occupational health and safety in relation to factory or industrial work, but the average office comes with its own set of uncorrected health hazards.

Fatigue-inducing working conditions in offices have long been documented. Secretaries and typists often develop back strain from poorly designed chairs. Offices are often poorly ventilated and airconditioning is improperly regulated. In large offices a hundred people may be seated in one room--each exposed to the constant noise of dozens of office machines. Harsh fluorescent lights cause eyestrain and headaches.

Since World War II sophisticated office machinery has proliferated in offices, and with it increasing specialization of tasks and workers. Women who are bound to one machine, forty hours a week, like dictaphone typists, keypunch operators, and xerox operators are most likely to suffer effects of hazards associated with their machines. The strain felt by a keypunch operator not only produces the fatigue commonly felt by secretaries--it might also lead to eventual hearing loss.

Although fatigue is probably the major complaint of office workers, there are others. File clerks who stand all day may develop varicose veins. A typist disease, sometimes known as washerwoman's sprain, a pain in the wrist, caused by excessive swelling of the tendons around the extensor muscles was noted in this country in 1950.

Technological advances have brought another source of health hazards--toxic chemicals. Typewriter fluid, xerox toner, and liquid type erasers probably contain chemicals which if used in large enough quantity over a long period of time, could be damaging. However, research of toxic chemicals in the office hasn't been done. Companies are not required to label the contents of their products, and in their haste to bring new products to the market, don't take the time to research possible hazards.



LNS graphic

Construction workers support woman's right to work

SYDNEY, Australia(LNS)--In early summer, a Sydney woman was refused employment on a construction job because of her sex.

However, with the support of other construction workers there, Joan Cox began working at the job anyway and after three days she was hired.

Cox became a Builders Labourers' Federation co-delegate on the job and soon after that a full union delegate. Nevertheless, building contractor G. E. Hurst constantly questioned her right to

be present at the discussions with other union delegates because of her sex.

On September 30, Cox was laid off from her job when a crane drivers' strike halted work on the site. All the other workers were given other jobs until the end of the strike.

Now her co-workers, including the striking crane drivers, have decided that they will not go back to work when the strike ends unless Cox is paid in full for time lost during the time she was laid off.

GAYS o.k. at Toronto City Hall

TORONTO (CUP)--Toronto City Council has set a precedent in Canada by approving a resolution stating that city hall will not discriminate against homosexuals in its hiring policy.

The new policy climaxes a six month drive by the Gay Alliance Towards Equality (GATE). Spokesmen for the organization claim that this is the first time in Canada any legislative body has recognized gay people as a minority group requiring special consideration to ensure equal employment opportunities.

The city officials, however, phrased the resolution in less straight forward language, forbidding any discrimination "based on sexual orientation".

Only one of the fifteen aldermen voting opposed the motion.

Prior to its introduction in council, the resolution had received endorsement of Locals 43 and 79 of the Canadian Union of Public Employees, both of which represent the city's workers.

GATE spokesmen said afterwards they hope the resolution will be included in future contracts negotiated with the city.

Teamster's Image Deteriorating

The boycott of California grapes, organized by the United Farm Workers, is gathering strength day by day as it spreads across the continent.

Striking farmworkers have been dispatched to a number of cities to help with the boycott, which has gained the support of many labour, church, and community groups.

As well as the California growers, the UFW has been battling the Teamsters Union, which has a seemingly insatiable appetite for absorbing smaller unions. But in trying to swallow the militant UFW, the Teamsters may have finally choked. The failure of the Teamsters, by far the most powerful union in North America, to smash the lowly UFW has aggravated the internal tensions of the huge organization.

A few weeks ago the Teamsters appeared anxious to pull out of the California vineyards. The union's president, Frank Fitzsimmons, negotiated an agreement with the UFW which would have seen the Teamsters cancel all their contracts with the grape growers. This agreement has never been ratified by the Teamsters--ostensibly because it could lead to lawsuits from the growers. The real reasons are related to power struggles within the top brass of the union.

Fitzsimmons, it would appear, wants badly to pull out of agriculture at the present time. The violence practiced by Teamster goons against the UFW, noted for its pacifist tactics, has received wide coverage in the media and has strained relations between the Teamsters and their friends in the labour movement to the breaking point.

Furthermore, the Teamsters have been unable to deliver on their contracts with the growers, thanks to their own incompetence and the success of the

boycott. In the Coachella Valley region of California, the growers with Teamster contracts reportedly lost \$1.4 million on the last harvest.

But Fitzsimmons is being opposed by hardliners in the Teamsters bureaucracy, in particular by Bill Grami, chief organizer of the Western Conference of Teamsters and field general for the attacks on the UFW.

(The Western Conference, incidentally, also includes Teamsters in Alberta and British Columbia--the union has no Canadian section.)

Grami in turn is a stalking horse for Jimmy Hoffa, millionaire ex-president of the union. Hoffa, who appears to have learned nothing from his five years in prison for misuse of union funds, evidently aspires to regain control of the organization. His release from prison last year on orders from Nixon (after three appeals to the parole board had been denied) was apparently the result of a hefty contribution from the Teamsters to the Presidential campaign fund.

One of the conditions for Hoffa's release was that he not engage in any union activity. Although Fitzsimmons tried to buy him off with a \$1.7 million "pension", Hoffa appears intent on a comeback.

Fitzsimmons is currently beset by a number of "image" problems which have been compounded by his troubles with the Farmworkers. His close association with the scandal-ridden Nixon regime, which seemed so mutually profitable a few months ago, has become a liability.

When Charles Coulson, counsel to the President and a central figure in the Watergate affair, was forced to resign, he was immediately hired by the Teamsters. This led to a further deterioration



UFA Grape Boycott Strengthening - Photo LNS

of relations with AFL-CIO president George Meany, who regards Coulson as an arch-enemy of labour, and made it easier for the labour federation to raise 1.6 million to aid the UFW last summer.

Recent newspaper stories have also linked Fitzsimmons with key underworld figures. Apparently the billion-dollar Teamster pension fund is being used to finance various Mafia operations. A Teamster local in Chicago was ordered last summer to repay \$90 million in dues extorted from its members over a 15 year period. And a federal attorney in San Francisco has uncovered evidence that Teamster officials in California have been collecting pay-offs from a group of growers.

The power struggle between Hoffa and Fitzsimmons may well have repercussions which neither of them can foresee or would desire. The day will come when the greed and corruption of the

Teamster satraps will lead to a wholesale rank-and-file revolt--and that day is being hastened by the militancy of the Farmworkers.

Recent Canadian Developments

The grape Boycott in Toronto got into high gear when 31 California farmworkers--10 of them children--arrived in the city two months ago. These workers are being fed and housed by the Catholic Church. Both the Catholic Church and the United Church have officially endorsed the boycott.

The United Auto Workers, the Steelworkers, and other unions in Ontario have pledged financial support on a monthly basis. Toronto mayor David Crombie declared Saturday, October 26 "Grape Day" to publicize the boycott. Highlight of the activities was a march of 2000 demonstrators down Bay Street.

In British Columbia, the boycott has received strong support from the B.C. Federation of Labour. At its recent convention in Vancouver, the Federation raised several thousand dollars to sustain the boycott and 250 delegates took part in a picket action at two Super Valu super-markets. (Ironically the buses hired to ferry delegates to the stores were driven by Teamsters.)

The Federation also bought ads in the Vancouver dailies to promote the boycott and announce those food chains which had agreed not to buy California grapes until the growers settled with the UFW. Woodward's had made such an agreement but reneged on the deal after the ads were run, thereby benefiting from the good publicity.

Meanwhile in Edmonton plans are going ahead for a "Day of Prayer" at local churches on Sunday, December 2. The UFW may be sending a full-time organizer to Edmonton soon.

To find out how you can help with the boycott, call 433-2820.

Sources: WESTERN VOICE, NATION, GUARDIAN, CUP, NEW DEMOCRAT

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Oil can bring industrial base to Alberta

"Alberta should be the centre of the North American petro-chemical industry," said mining engineer Mike Pearson during an interview November 6.

The focus on the tar sands so far has been on the fact that oil can be extracted from them. Most people are unaware that the tar sands are a good chemical feedstock for a petro-chemical industry," he continued.

What this comes down to is that instead of exporting our resources down east or to the U.S., having them produce plastics, chemicals and other products based on petroleum, and then buying the finished products, we could and should build facilities in Alberta to refine those resources. This would mean more jobs for Albertans and cheaper petroleum based products.

"The provincial government is well aware of these possibilities," said Ms. Spady, Departmental Solicitor for Mines and Minerals, during a telephone conversation November 9, "and we've not forgotten them." She went on to point out that Shell had been refused permission to go into the Tar Sands because their sole motive was to export oil.

"We are looking for proposals which will build secondary industries in Alberta and leave the control of those industries in Albertan hands," stated Spady.

In the Syncrude deal the Alberta government will pay about \$800 million of the \$1 billion investment and in the end will have the option to buy 20% of the plant. If this is any example of the control Albertan people can expect from these proposals we can seriously question the government's intent in these deals. Who are they serving and why?

In the past, at present and in the future Alberta is losing immense amounts of money in its dealings with the large oil companies.

THE PAST In 1967, the Alberta government started production in 1967.

Great Canadian Oil Sands has never made a profit. (According to Spady

the minister this shall be reduced to 25 cents/acre/year. As it stands now the minister has used his discretion in every case in every year and this shows no signs of changing.

THE FUTURE

With the coming of the "Syncrude era", Alberta will be exporting the last of its easily accessible non-renewable resources to the US for fuel.

The cost to us in terms of secondary industries in the areas of fuel and hydrocarbons based products, employment and security is indeterminable.

Alberta could use the tar sands for its own advancement, rather than the advancement of a few major oil companies. These oil companies want the tar sands for fuel but they could be used to develop a petro-chemical industry instead.

According to Spady, "In most gas it is because their technology wasn't advanced enough to do so. We don't even know if Syncrude's technology is advanced enough to make a profit," she continued.

Because GCOS was doing so poorly they applied to have their royalties reduced under the Hardships Act. As a result, in 1969, the Alberta government revised its original regulations and lowered the amount of monies received in royalties. Then in 1970 they gave GCOS a 50% remission of their royalties until April 1, 1973. The result: Alberta lost half of the money it should have received from GCOS.

THE PRESENT

Since about 1958-1959, and at present, the Alberta treasury has been losing about \$1 1/2 million per year on rent alone.

According to the Mines and Minerals Act, rental on leased acreage in the bituminous sands area (oil sands, tar sands) is 25 cents/acre/year for the first five years and \$1/acre/year for every remaining year in the 21 year lease, unless, at the sole discretion of



and oil fields in Alberta there is still 40% to 60% of the reserves untouched. It is only the technological research which remains to be done to extract them. The large oil companies won't do it; they want to move on to greener and cheaper pastures -- the Tar Sands.

If the Alberta government developed a petro-chemical industry based on the Tar Sands, some of the profits could be used to develop the technology to get at those valuable fuels.

There is no reason why the people of Alberta cannot develop the Tar Sands, keeping all the profits and keeping control of the resources and their future.

Albertans have two of the most valuable resources in the world -- fuel and chemical feedstock (presently controlled by two companies in North America -- Dow Chemical and Union Carbide).

Until these resources revert to public control, the present "maximum immediate exploitation" approach to the utilization of Alberta's wealth will continue, with very few benefits going to Albertans.

by Colette Forest

Lougheed protecting oil magnates — Lewis

"Lougheed is not trying to protect the people at all but the oil corporations."

That was the main theme of the visit by David Lewis to Edmonton last Tuesday. The N. D. P. national leader and Grant Notley, the Alberta N. D. P. chief, repeatedly asserted that Peter Lougheed and his Conservative Administration are serving Imperial and Gulf Oil rather than their constituents.

Lewis said that he believed Alberta could get at least as much from the export tax as it has from royalties.

He said that with the new \$1.90 export tax, Alberta could get much more than it has in the past.

Instead, said Lewis, the Alberta government is only getting \$15 million and the oil corporations are pocketing the other \$45 million.

Grant Notley strongly attacked Intergovernmental Affairs Minister Don Getty. He said Getty's decision not to talk to the federal government "is the most expensive silence in the history of confederation".

Notley claimed that the Lougheed government tried to paint a picture of itself as highly competent to deal with the energy question. Instead, he said, it was "stumbling from one press release to another without thinking out a proper policy."

At a meeting at the SUB theatre Notley claimed the Albertan premier was deliberately portraying the Alberta-Ottawa conflict as an east-west battle. He said Lougheed was trying to make gains "by playing on the old western alienation theme".

Notley explained the federal government had no other rational choice

than imposing the export tax.

He said that our oil is sold on a monthly basis, and that export sales are decided on by the National Energy Board.

U.S. refiners were bidding at the Canadian price which is \$0.40 lower than the U.S. price. If the federal government hadn't intervened, said Notley, the Chicago oil refiners would have been pocketing the difference.



CONTINUED
NEXT PAGE



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NDP; Democratic socialism Social democracy ?

by Carmelita Poot

In an interview last Tuesday, David Lewis stated that he didn't believe there was any difference between the terms democratic socialism and social democracy.

He said that the difference was just one of semantics and that "not a democratic socialist government in the world advocated entire nationalization".

Lewis still is calling himself and his party "socialist" as for example in the preface to his 1972 campaign book *The Corporate Welfare Bums*.

The difference between the two terms is one of substance. By using "democratic socialism" and "social democracy" interchangeably, David Lewis is simply adding to the mental confusion of the Canadian electorate.

The difference lies in basic attitudes to capitalism and the state. Democratic socialism looks toward the overthrow of capitalism. Ownership of the means of production would be by the people as a whole—either through the vehicle of the state or at the individual factory and office level.

Social democracy looks not for the repeal of capitalism but for its "taming". Rip-off corporations such as listed in *The Corporate Welfare Bums* would have their profits pruned but the profit system would remain.

In face, a number of N. D. P. premiers are so far removed from socialism that they have stated their aim as one of saving capitalism from itself. (The more capitalism is "tamed" the less will people have an incentive for any type of revolution.) Dave Barrett of B. C. has said he is putting together a programme like that of Franklin Roosevelt.

There is another major difference between democratic socialism and social democracy. The first seeks to claim state power in the name of a class. The second may retain the rhetoric of class conflict at times, but generally tries to represent itself as spokesman for all the people.

An example of a democratic socialist government was that of the late Chilean president Allende. A typical social democratic country is Sweden.

Why then will David Lewis not recognize the difference between social democracy and democratic socialism? No doubt because he was instrumental in changing the old C. C. F. from the path of socialism to the path of social democracy (and the N. D. P. is the direct successor of the C. C. F.).

The Regina Manifesto was the founding document of the old C. C. F. It was drafted by the party in 1933 in the midst of the depression. The last line of the manifesto reads: "No C. C. F. government will rest content until it has eradicated capitalism and put into operation the full programme of socialized planning which will lead to the establishment in Canada of the Co-operative Commonwealth".

In 1956 Canada was just ending a great post-war economic boom. The fortunes of the C. C. F. were at an all-time low. Polls showed that support was down to 10% from the C. C. F. high of 29% in 1943.

The general mood in the 1950's was one of "let well enough alone". The people of Canada were not prepared to experiment or dabble in any type of socialism. The cry of the old C. C. F. for socialism reminded too many people

of the dirty Thirties.

Thus a committee of the C. C. F. was struck with David Lewis as a prominent member. The aim was to draft a document which would be more palatable to the new mood of Canadians.

The Winnipeg Declaration of 1956 dropped the idea of socialism for one of social democracy. The first paragraph reads "Private profit and corporate power must be subordinated to social planning". Further on, "In the co-operative commonwealth there will be an important role for public, private and co-operative enterprise working together in the people's interest." Reform of capitalism yes, its eradication, no.

Why will David Lewis not admit the change in fundamental content of the C. C. F. - N. D. P. programme? Probably because he has been a prominent member of the party virtually from its foundation.

When pressured by the prevailing mood, as the Winnipeg Declaration was, it is hard for the old party regulars to admit that the essence of their doctrine has changed. "Revisionism" long has had a negative connotation in all parties of the left.

But in the present day, it would be useful for the entire electorate to be clear on what they are voting for or against.



This article is not intended for "debunking" purposes. There is nothing wrong with a social democratic party in the political process.

There is something wrong when such a party represents itself as something it is not. With all respect Mr. Lewis, there is a real difference between democratic socialism and social democracy.

Lewis continued from five

anything else". On radio CFRN, Lewis also said that the "tar sands ought to be under public ownership". Lewis made clear that he thinks resource development should be a joint project between the provincial and federal governments.

Lewis advocated that at least one major oil corporation should be under public ownership. Energy resource development would be administered by a number of federal and provincial boards such as a National Planning Board, an Energy Marketing Board, and a Petroleum Board. The aim of these boards would be to see that all areas of Canada got a proper supply of energy.

Grant Notley claimed that with oil resources being depleted in Alberta, the large corporations are using profits

earned in the province to explore for new finds in other parts of the world. He cited Imperial Oil as having only one exploratory well in Alberta despite profits of \$210 million here. . . .

He said that profits in the oil industry had gone up from \$911 million in 1967 to \$2.2 billion in 1973. Yet funds spent on exploration in the province had only risen from \$178 million to \$196 million.

David Lewis said that with its present position on energy, the Loughheed government is acting "more intransigently than the Québec separatists".

by David Nock

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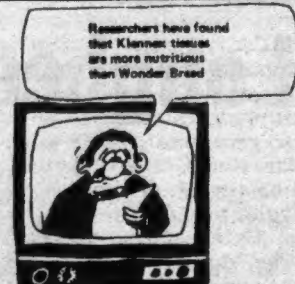


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No African may buy land, or own property, anywhere in the Republic.

Under no circumstances may a non-white person use facilities set aside for the use of white persons.

No white man may teach an African servant to read.

By order of the South African Ministry of Justice.

Issued in the interests of justice by the Anti-Apartheid Movement,
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South African laws

Like other modern States, the Republic of South Africa is a country governed by laws. And the laws by which a country chooses to live are normally matters with which the United Nations not only does not concern itself, but which, in fact, it is expressly forbidden from interfering with by its own Charter.

However, a feature that gives to the laws of South Africa the character and dimension which have caused concern throughout the world and which have made them the subject of formal denunciation by the world organization can be simply stated: while these laws apply to all the people of South Africa - white and non-white alike - they are laws of the white man alone, enacted by the white man alone, for the benefit of the white man alone. Neither in the formulation nor in the execution of these "laws" do the Africans, who form 70 per cent of the population, not the Asians and the Coloured, have any voice or influence.

It is this character, according to the United Nations, which makes many of the "laws" of South Africa, in effect and in reality, instruments of inequality and oppression.

The following examples are drawn from a study prepared by Professor Leslie Rubin of Howard University, Washington, D. C., a former Senator in South Africa, representing Africans, for the United Nations Secretariat's Unit on Apartheid.

HOME, FAMILY AND RESIDENCE

AN AFRICAN who was born in a town and lived there continuously for 50 years, but then left to reside elsewhere for any period, even two weeks, is not entitled as a right, to return to the town where he was born and to remain there for more than 72 hours.

AN AFRICAN who has lived continuously in a town for 20 years and is still living there, has no right to remain there for more than 72 hours, once he has accepted a job outside that town.

AN AFRICAN who has, since birth,

resided continuously in a town is not entitled as a right, to have living with him in that town for more than 72 hours, a married daughter, a son who has reached the age of 18, a niece, a nephew or a grandchild.

IF AN AFRICAN was born in a town, has lived there continuously for 14 years and has, during that period, worked continuously for the same employer for nine years, his wife commits a criminal offence by living with him for more than 72 hours, if she had not received a permit to do so.

ANY POLICEMAN is entitled, without warrant, to enter and search "at any reasonable time of the day or night" premises on which he has reason to suspect that an African boy 18 years of age is committing the criminal offence of residing with his father without having been issued with the necessary permit to do so.

OWNERSHIP OF LAND

NO AFRICAN is entitled as a right to acquire freehold title to land anywhere in South Africa, nor is it the intention of the present Government ever to grant such right to the African, even in his own Bantu areas.

RELIGION

THE MINISTER of Bantu Administration and Development may, provided that the urban local authority concurs, by notice in the Gazette, prohibit the attendance of Africans at a Church service in a town.

NO CHURCH may be established for Africans in any town without the prior approval of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development.

Taken from Developax -- an educational publication of the Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace.

To be continued next week.

Boycott of Portuguese wines

ITHACA, NY (LNS) -- Supporting a nationwide effort, four groups in Ithaca, N. Y., are sponsoring a boycott of Portuguese wines in order to deny the Portuguese government some of the American dollars it uses to buy napalm, helicopters and bombs for use against the liberation struggles in the African countries of Angola, Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique.

The Ithaca boycott is concentrating on Allegria, a new Portuguese wine which Heublein Wines is test-marketing in

Ithaca -- chosen for its large student population -- with an intensive advertising campaign and telephone marketing surveys.

All liquor stores in the area have been asked to stop selling Allegria. Picket lines were set up in front of stores that continued to sell it until almost every store in Ithaca agreed to take it off their shelves.

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from Liberation News Service

The MIR: an interview

(Editor's Note: During the three years of Salvador Allende's Popular Unity (UP) government, the Movement for a Revolutionary Left (MIR) formed what could be called a "loyal opposition".

Critical of the UP's repeated attempts to accommodate the Christian Democrats, who represented much of Chile's

government. Allende publicly critical of these new acts, looked the other way. But MIR provided the concrete aid and as a result continued to develop a stronger base among the workers and peasants.

Throughout this period, MIR argued that Allende and the Communist Party which dominated the UP coalition, was

In the following interview, which took place on October 1, somewhere in Chile, four of MIR's leaders speak on the current situation, and on plans for the future.

Here is the interview conducted by representatives of Rouge, a French leftist paper.

DID YOU SEE THE COUP COMING? WHAT ARE THE FIRST LESSONS YOU HAVE DRAWN FROM IT?

The coup that took place on September 11 was written in events that had already happened. We were prepared from a political as well as an organizational point of view. And we had prepared the sectors of the working class and those of the peasantry which we directly influenced. Now,

in the wake of the coup, we continue to denounce the illusions of reformism: illusions that cannot but continue to disarm, in the full sense of the word, the Chilean masses.

In that sense, the coup confirmed, in the most tragic way, our predictions and analysis.

One witnessed, during those last months, a mobilization and heightening of consciousness among Chilean workers which was totally new. That is the fundamental element of that last period. In practice, through their concerns, by their enthusiasm, entire sections of the Chilean working class had begun to break away from the reformist orientation that dominated the UP. If the ruling class and imperialist interests can, to a certain extent, tolerate reformism, they cannot for very long. More and more, the means of production come into the hands of the workers.

ABOUT THE WORK YOU DID INSIDE THE ARMY -- WERE THERE IMPORTANT DIVISIONS OR EVIDENCE OF RESISTANCE WITHIN THE ARMY AT THE MOMENT OF THE COUP?

Rumors to that effect have not ceased since September 11. I can say that the fragmentary information that we have on the situation of the army indicates that in the beginning there were quite a few refusals to obey on the part of certain soldiers and sub-officers. They were all shot immediately. At least ten of these cases were reported directly or indirectly and therefore there must have been many more.

Repression

That repression makes work within the army very difficult, almost impossible in many cases. On the other hand, if there were a political and military revolutionary offensive which appeared as a real alternative, there is no doubt that a good number of soldiers and sub-officers would be on our side.

Several times, during house searches, soldiers, sub-officers and even officers, closed their eyes when they found weapons: "All we ask is that you don't use them against us."

Considering this we will avoid, in the near future, acts which might help to cement the armed forces into a homogeneous block, and we will work toward furthering the slight but significant manifestations of resistance within the army.

Also, though there has been no decisive division in the high commands of the armed forces as a whole, one would have to be blind not to see the differences between the various sectors.

Within the junta, it is undoubtedly members of the Navy and Air Force that represent the most extreme elements. But one should not overestimate them. They will not fail to reflect the very real divisions which exist within the ruling class. It is certain that sectors of the dominant class will have disagreements with the politics of the junta, but right now there is just an almost unanimous sigh of relief. But at what a price.

We shouldn't forget that many sectors -- especially those joined to the Christian Democrats -- have a tradition

which has tied them to bourgeois democracy -- a certain bourgeois "legality" that seems to have been swept away by the coup. Not to mention the "excesses" which seem to bother at least some of these gentlemen.

Another interesting note: certain regiments did not really participate in the daily operation of house searches and repression. I'm not saying that they are dissident -- rather it's a question of a tactical precaution on the part of the junta to avoid sharpening potential splits.

YOU TALK OF WORK PLANS, OF A POLITICAL AND MILITARY REVOLUTIONARY OFFENSIVE. BUT THE THING



Junta soldiers round up suspects

middle and upper classes. MIR went its own way, refusing to be part of the UP coalition, but recognizing that the UP could not be considered the "enemy".

This contrasted with the role MIR played during the regime of Christian Democrat, Eduardo Frei, who governed Chile until Allende's election in 1970. Frei's government had received much support from the US, and the US apparently viewed the Christian Democrats as the safest bet to insure protection of US interests in Chile.

During the Frei period, MIR was clandestine, calling for a popular uprising to bring socialism to Chile. At that time, MIR found its base mostly with leftist students and with what have been termed "marginal groups" (i.e. unemployed, ethnic minorities, etc.)

However, with the victory of the UP coalition in the 1970 election, MIR's role changed. As the UP made efforts to allay the fears of the middle class and the military by soft-peddling the movement toward popular power, it was MIR that offered organizers and assistance to the workers and peasants who took over factories and estates during the first two years of the new

making a mistake casting his lot with the "moderate right" represented by the Christian Democratic Party (PCD). They warned that, given the right conditions, the Christian Democrats would turn on the UP and go with the right wing. MIR criticized Allende for refusing to arm and train a people's militia, choosing instead to try and win the support and loyalty of Chile's Armed Forces.

Now, two months after the September 11 military coup which toppled the UP government, it appears that of all the groups on the left, MIR remains mostly intact. Having been underground during the Frei years, and taking the June 29th abortive coup as but another in a series of signs of things to come, MIR apparently was able to take its entire structure underground before the coup occurred.

Given these facts, it is understandable that MIR has made the first moves towards organizing a counter-offensive. There is evidence that already armed resistance is happening in some areas of Chile. It is known -- admitted by the junta -- that most of MIR's leadership has escaped its clutches.



THAT STRIKES US THE MOST IS THE ABSENCE OF VISIBLE SIGNS OF SUCH AN OFFENSIVE.

That's true, at least at the level of visible signs. The blind politics of reformist directions have caused the Chilean workers to lose a battle, and for this lost battle, they have paid a great price.

In editing the information which comes to us from all the suburbs of Santiago and from the rest of the country, we estimate the number of victims of this battle to be 25,000 dead. According to our information, this number is also used in the military high command. And, every day the number increases.

The day of the coup, the workers regrouped massively in work sites which they had been occupying for several weeks (since the abortive June 29th coup attempted). In many factories, the workers defended themselves heroically, in hand-to-hand combat, against the military who were bent on retaking the factories.

Unequal power

But the proportion of power was too unequal. The military was armed to the teeth with modern weapons -- using tanks and at times, airpower. In contrast, the workers were very poorly armed -- almost not armed at all in cer-



with Chile's revolutionary underground

tain cases. The military were a well-co-ordinated centralized force carrying out a plan which had been carefully prepared in advance.

The workers from the different factories, from the different cordones (committees in charge of production, distribution, defense and mobilization, set up after workers seized factories after attempted lock-outs by factory owners -- ed.) were not centralized, were not even co-ordinated amongst themselves. Nevertheless, it took about five days, sometimes longer, for the military to defeat the industrial cordones around Santiago.

In the provinces, things happened in generally the same manner. This

demoralize us by pretending to have made massive arrests in our cadres. But they know they're lying and this is a decisive factor in the phase that is now beginning: a factor which allows us to talk of inevitable revolutionary offensive.

AND WHAT ABOUT THE OTHER LEFTIST ORGANIZATIONS, IN PARTICULAR THE PARTIES OF THE POPULAR UNITY?

Although we have had contacts with militants of the Communist Party (PC) and the Socialist Party (PS) and the United Popular Action Movement (MAPU -- a left split from the Chris-

counter-offensive against the actual regime, a political and particularly a military counter offensive.

Members of the Communist Party, with whom we have had initial discussions about his subject, have agreed with the idea of unity -- even with us, which is a new attitude for them. They have also recognized the need for a quick counter-offensive to prevent the present disorientation of some sectors of the resistance from becoming a deep demoralization.

But, these members of the PC are not in agreement about the objectives and characteristics of such a Front. Some of them have defended and still defend the idea of a broader Front which would include sectors of the Christian Democrats -- even the entire party.

Support

This position is consistent with the politics defended by the PC within the UP government. They persisted in encouraging the alliance with the Christian Democrats against the extreme right. The support of many sectors of the Christian Democrats for the junta puts these politics in the proper light.

However, a change of heart is not impossible. It seems today that the PC, pushed by many of their militants, especially the Communist Youth sector, is changing and will accept participation in the Front as we propose it.

In any case, we have no illusions: the struggle against reformism in the framework of such a Front, or any other structure, remains and will remain for a long time, one of our primary tasks.

Without making great speculations, it is evident that after the experience the Chilean masses have had, the left will come to great upheavals rather soon -- and a real restructuring. Certainly these upheavals will not result from the spontaneous conclusions which the masses will deduce from their experience. They will depend, essentially, on the capacity of the Front to respond to the situation in practice, in action, and as soon as possible. They will depend on our capacity to hurt the enemy.

YOU HAVE SPOKEN OF THE MASSACRES WHICH FOLLOWED THE COUP BUT THE REPRESSION HAS CONTINUED FOR THREE WEEKS WITHOUT MERCY. EVERY NIGHT DURING THE CURFEW FROM 10 PM TO 6 PM, NEIGHBORHOODS ARE RAKED, PEOPLE ARE ARRESTED, TORTURED, DISAPPEAR, ARE ASSASSINATED. JUST YESTERDAY, I SAW, WITH MY OWN EYES, FIVE RECENTLY DEAD BODIES ON THE BANKS OF THE RIO MAPOCHO IN THE CENTER OF TOWN. DO YOU HAVE A TOTAL VISION OF THIS SITUATION ON A NATIONAL SCALE?

It is the most urgent and dramatic question. The work of the forces of repression is being carried out now in a more discreet manner but on an extremely large scale. I don't know what to call it. It is dreadful... unbelievable. Every day all you have to do is walk at dawn in the streets of Santiago to verify this.

Corpses lying here and there -- especially on the banks of the river -- evidence of the work accomplished during the curfew. There are also searches, the hunting down of militants and known political cadre, although this has not been very successful.

Then there are the denunciations. Occurring with most frequency in the upper and middle class neighborhoods, the accusations lead, with no proof or verification needed, to detention in the National stadium (there are about 7000 prisoners in the stadium now) and often to death.

The newspapers and the radio stations increasingly incite people to denounce others. Every day they repeat the telephone numbers to call and offer tempting rewards.

In the poblaciones (workers' quarters), there have been, as happened in the factories, many massacres when the people showed any resistance.

An example which I witnessed in a poblacion in Santiago: a group of young people seized a fire truck, put on the uniforms of the captured occupants, took up weapons and drove around the neighborhood. Whenever they saw soldiers, they shot, killing some.

Massacres

They were arrested, brought back to their poblacion and were executed immediately. The residents, forced to gather at the place of execution, were machine-gunned. The count? A few dozen, a few hundred dead? Will we ever know...

This anecdote is not an isolated example. You have seen it yourself. Even today, it is impossible to walk in the poor sections of Santiago without seeing a corpse here or there, lying in a corner.

As to the climate of xenophobia (hatred of foreigners) that the junta is trying to foment -- it surpasses the imagination. Here, again, it is necessary to mobilize people outside the country: our militant comrades, political refugees, even simple residents -- Bolivians and particularly Brazilians -- risk their lives every moment. Simply because they speak with an accent, they are turned in by their neighbors. On this denunciation, they are arrested, taken to the stadium and there, very often, they disappear.

One must scream out all of this. a campaign must be organized because otherwise, a wall of silence will fall. Today the junta has threatened to severely punish (and one can imagine what this means coming from such executioners) any journalist, or person, who sends "alarming news" about the repression and the situation of foreigners in Chile to the outside world.

It is necessary to do everything in order that maximum information be distributed. The reports you have brought us about the reaction to the coup, about the campaigns undertaken, are an extraordinary encouragement for our struggle. Your presence here in such a difficult moment has a priceless value for us, so great, is our isolation from the rest of the world at the present moment.



explains the great number of dead during the first few days. In certain places it was a veritable massacre. In one of the most important factories, in Santiago, 200 dead bodies were taken out from the basement. Under such circumstances, retreat was inevitable.

YOU CHARACTERIZE THE ACTUAL SITUATION AS A RETREAT, NOT AS A CRUSHING DEFEAT?

Without a doubt. In spite of the extraordinary number of victims, the repression, in most cases, has not been selective at all. A fact that one must know and make known to the outside world is that while a great number of militants and political cadres perished, the revolutionary organizations -- especially MIR -- have not been dismantled.

Losses

In spite of two heavy losses, the essential core of our structure and our apparatus are absolutely intact. In this sense, we have been consistent in our analyses and the measures we have taken have borne fruit. The military know this and it bothers them terribly. Their victory communiques are tainted by an undercurrent of fear: without conviction, they exhibit material and weapons that have been seized and try to

tian Democrats) I will talk with prudence and on an individual basis.

About the MAPU: although it is a small group, I think I can say that it has not suffered much damage either in its organization or in its structure.

About the PC: it seems that many intermediate cadres disappeared or were arrested. One thing is certain: in one blow the illusions about the peaceful road to socialism have fallen. In addition, the structure of the PC seems to be deeply disorganized, although the leadership of the PC has participated in the battles in the cordones. Today, a great number of militants have no precise guidelines and are on their own.

As for the PS: the situation is relatively complicated given the complexity of the cross-currents which existed in the party when it was in power. The structure of the PS itself did not prepare it for this situation. But many militants, many revolutionary currents within the PS, which had their own structures and organized cadres, fought the repression and are preparing for future struggles.

HOW DOES THE MIR PLAN TO CARRY ON?

We advocate the formation of a Revolutionary Front which should include the parties of the UP as well as ourselves. The task of this Front would be to prepare as soon as possible, a



A dead amputee - a victim of the military

'The Games' - boon or bust ?

History seems to be repeating itself in Edmonton.

Remember the Omniplex battle of a few years ago? The ideals and designs behind it all were awe inspiring, but so was the cost to this city.

The roof fell in when the final push for money, and public approval, was

made.

The reason for the demise of Omniplex was not solely in its cost, but in the amount of truly public use that it would see. This city seemed to subscribe to the full community use of public facilities, and not to a one-sided dominance by vested interests.

It appears that the Commonwealth Games will be coming under the same fire, with about the same chances of success.

The theory behind the games is an admirable one, to be a showplace for the finest athletes in the Commonwealth. Certainly there will be a wealth of athletic facilities left to the people of Edmonton after the games are concluded. The question remaining is whether all Edmontonians will be allowed to use them in the coming years.

Another rather contentious issue is whether athletics and sport deserve the heavy investment that the games require.

There is a case to be made for using all that money in other areas of society that need it more.

"Participation" tells all Canadians that they are in pitiful shape, one of the most unfit nations in the world. Would a good showing in the games

mean that Canada is now in great shape? The USA constantly runs rampant in the Olympics, but the other 99,999% remain in horrible physical condition. It is no wonder that the people of this city will question the inspirational value of the games on the fitness awareness of our armchair athletes.

Events like the Commonwealth Games point out a rather disconcerting

fact of North American society, that there is almost no public value placed on the achievement of those over thirty. Why are there no competitions for men, over thirty, or forty, or even fifty? It is no wonder that the over thirty population of our nation have nothing to aspire to. There are simply no openings for them to get into. The games seem to be aimed, like all else in our nation, at the youth. Why should the over thirty population be cast aside to raise bumper crops of atrophied muscles, cardiac dis-

ease, ulcers, and fat?

Next week, I hope to bring you the Games Committee views, and arguments as to why we should go ahead with the event, and how they think it will benefit Edmonton, and all of Canada. Then, the decision will be up to the people, because if it doesn't meet all our needs, we can vote it down, or approve it wholeheartedly if the population is duly considered.

by Louis Bollo

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S.T.O.P. gap

S. T. O. P. (Save Tomorrow Oppose Pollution) held its fourth annual Dirty Pictures Contest on Thursday, November 15, in the Centennial Library.

First prize went to a series of photos of a Canadian beaver hopelessly entranced and suffocated to death in a pool of oil—a display that coincidentally bore a strikingly grotesque symbolism of the present energy crisis.

This year there were 221 pollution entries, as S. T. O. P. once again displayed the flip-side of our industrial, consumeristic, disposable culture.

S. T. O. P. activist Louise Swift told POUNDMAKER that although Alberta's Department of the Environment appears to be quite progressive compared with its counterpart in other provinces, she

sees a continuing role for S. T. O. P. as an independent, citizen's activist group.

"Industry often blames people for pollution", she said. "Industry says that people really want all the packages, containers, electric hair dryers, and so on. Well, maybe that's because we've been told so often that we need all those things."

Louise Swift said that without a citizen's group, the only input in ecology planning will be from government and industry.

"Government listens to the strongest lobby. And industry is certainly financially biased. A citizens' group is very necessary, if only to raise the important questions for government to answer," she said.



Labatt's Blue smiles along with you.



who'd ever guess these fellows are creating stability?



Who's to say what the price of anything really is?

When buyers and sellers come together in a free market system, the price is set by the man prepared to pay the most. He becomes the buyer and the price he pays is clearly posted for everyone to see.

It's called "Open Market Price Discovery" and it goes on every week day at the Winnipeg Commodity Exchange. What makes it work is competition.

Before you cast your ballot in the rapeseed poll, we suggest you give the matter plenty of thought. After all, once you surrender freedom of choice, you never get it back.

This method of marketing agricultural products results in two advantages to the producer. In the short term the current price is always the highest price. And, what's more important, from a long term point of view, is that the prices made here are real prices. They're not artificially established by a group of civil servants. They reflect the hard cash that responsible buyers are willing to pay for the farmers' products — which is, of course, the most solid foundation upon which to build a self-sufficient Western Canadian agricultural economy.

**the
winnipeg
commodity
exchange**

Not us.

Who'd ever guess? Farmers probably wouldn't. Not after 75 years of soaring and plunging prices, profit-taking and hedging by the speculators on the Winnipeg Commodity Exchange. But next month, there's a plebiscite amongst rapeseed growers to see whether they continue submitting their produce to the Exchange or whether it gets taken under the Canadian Wheat Board.

The buyers who operate in the Exchange are interested in keeping their game alive. So much so, that they're investing thousands placing these full-page ads in every major farm paper. (This one came out of *Country Guide*, grain buyer A. M. Runcimen, publisher).

Competition? There are four main buyers on the Exchange. Stability? The price of rapeseed to the farmer, fell to about \$2.10, rose to about \$7.50 and then fell to about \$4.20 all in 12 months. Wonder whether these ads will make farmers forget that in the name of freedom of choice.

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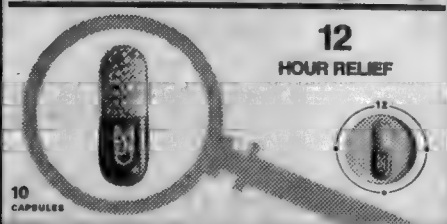
Just in: very limited stock of beautiful, handcrafted, hand-printed camel-skin creations. Also clothes, woodcarvings, brass, incense, and other exclusive items.

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CAN'T SHAKE
IT

TAKE IT.

CONTAC-C



One Contac-C capsule gives 12 hours of relief from the symptoms of a stubborn cold.

Food co-ops to meet with ministers

Representatives from three food co-operatives in Edmonton will meet with provincial cabinet ministers Don Getty and Bob Dowling this Wednesday to discuss and clarify the legal standing of member-run food co-operatives in the province of Alberta. The meeting will be held in conjunction with the Edmonton Social Planning Council.

The right of a food co-operative to buy directly from a wholesaler will be a major topic of discussion. Buying directly from a wholesaler (or producer) means precious savings to the consumer.

In both British Columbia and Saskatchewan, food co-ops incorporating under the Co-operative Association's Act can buy directly from wholesalers without shouldering the obligations of a retail business licence.

Such is not the case in Alberta. The questions presumably to be raised at the Wednesday meeting are: Why not? and What can be done about it?

The Edmonton food co-ops, as part of a large and growing food co-op movement in Western Canada, were formed by amateurs - students, working

people, housewives, and even some professionals - all sharing the same common disgust with the food industry and its huge profiteering and exploitation of both the consumer and the farmer.

People are trying to develop an alternative to the monopolistic food chains by forming member-run food co-operatives, where people will have more control and say over the food that they eat.

Quoting a submission by B. C. food co-ops to their provincial government: "Most of the co-ops have no paid staff, there is no profit, and all major decisions are made by members. We try to be what we want the whole society to become: 'Creating a new society in the shell of the old' a Wobbly motto. We hope, through sharing work, to undermine the old competitive mentality and replace it with a co-operative one. We hope that in the co-ops energy pools people will recognize the potential they have to effect change; we want people, especially poor people, to see that together they aren't powerless."

by Ann Harvey

Scona Co-op meeting

There will be a meeting at 11011-88 Avenue, Wednesday at 7:30 p.m., to discuss the Scona food co-op newsletter. Each neighborhood group must send at least one representative. Please make sure someone from your collective is going. Phone Ann Harvey (433-5041), Dave Hibbard (432-7823) or Eric Jaschke (436-5915) and let them know who you are sending from your neighborhood group.



Enjoy a
frothy goblet
of cranberry
fun!

Cold Turkey
Sparkling red
Wine Cocktail

from
JORDAN WINES



Arts

This Saturday and Sunday the Edmonton Symphony Orchestra will be performing a varied programme which includes works by Mozart, Haydn, Dvorak, Paganini, and John Beckwith.

Guest conductor will be Vancouver's John Avison. Avison has written a number of prize-winning film scores. He was the founder-conductor of the Vancouver Chamber Orchestra.

Franco Gulli will be playing the violin. Gulli is well known through his recordings but also to Edmontonians because of several previous visits.

John Beckwith, whose "Music for Dancing" will be played, is a modern Canadian composer. This will be the premiere performance of the work.

Tickets can be obtained at the Box Office, All Bay Stores, ph. 424-0121, or phone the Symphony Box Office, 433-2020.

Regular tickets are \$3.50 to \$6.50. Rush tickets can be obtained at the Jubilee Auditorium one hour before the concert. Rush tickets are \$2.00 for non-students and \$1.00 for students.

The programme is slated for Saturday at 8:30 p.m. and a Sunday matinee at 2:30 p.m.

!!!

The Edmonton Chamber Music Society will present an evening of Renaissance music on Wednesday, November 28 with the Duo Perret-De Zayas. The duo consists of a singer and a lutanist.

Lutanist De Zayas will play on seven different kinds of lutes and guitars. He will also comment on his use of each one.

This concert should expertly supplement the recent Edmonton Folk Club night on medieval music.

The concert will be held at Convocation Hall at 8:30 p.m.

Entrance is by membership. Some are still available and can be obtained at the concert or at the Department of Fine Arts 3-82.

Further info is available from Georgia Baird, 439-6823.

Notes

THEATRE 3 will be staging a change of pace from its last production, Harold Pinter's OLD TIMES.

The theatre is planning to run the children's classic, WIND IN THE WILLOWS, as its Christmas offering.

In every sense, the two plays are poles apart. "But", says director Agrell-Smith, "this is no cop-out. Children's theatre is tough stuff. If you can't please them, you just haven't got it."

Parents should start planning to set aside time for this masterpiece. Details from Bill Pasmak or Ann Green at 424-3488.

Edmonton Opera flops

On the weekend before last (on November 1, 3 and 5) the Edmonton Opera Association opened its 1973-74 season at the Jubilee Auditorium with Charles Gounod's Faust.

Discouraged by the fact that this is not a particularly exciting work even when flawlessly performed, and wary of the all-non-star cast, I contented myself with attending the final performance when, presumably, everything had had a chance to gell.

Since then I have had the ear of several musicians and critics all of whom pronounced the performances a disaster with perhaps the possible and only qualified exception of Paul Plishka who sang the part of Mephistopheles.

Was the conducting of Jean des Lauriers then uninspired? Well, yes! And was the intonation of almost all the soloists poor? Of course! Faust (Eduardo Alvares) was so feeble-voiced that even the high cost of selling his soul to the devil didn't help; Valentin (Bernard Turgeon) so wobbly that one would be tempted to lay odds against any army of which he was a member; and Marguerite (Doris Yarik) not worth the price of a soul by any stretch of the imagination. All this is true.

What is more, the sets springing from the fertile mind of Robert E. Darling which were supposed to conjure up sixteenth century Germany did not help matters. Buildings looked like Germany after the disastrous and destructive Thirty Years' War, not like anything half a century or so earlier. Costumes were in period only if one were prepared to

give or take a couple of hundred years. And the production in general was slipshod and terribly clumsy.

Beyond that, one had every reason to be irritated by the cuts, and especially the elimination of the entire Walpurgisnacht scene. This not only upset any dramaturgical inevitability the last scene might have had, it also prevented anyone from hearing some of the most lively music of the opera.

But perhaps the single most important factor that allowed me to walk away from Faust without outrage was that it wasn't all that bad compared to some of the travesties that have been inflicted on me by the most reputable and prestigious opera companies in the world. The Met, for example, has had a terribly low standard in orchestral and chorus support for their all-star casts for years. La Scala has often degenerated into the crudest parody of opera, making it nothing more than a circus. And Vienna has allowed singers who last hit a proper note in 1950 onto its stage.

More than any other musical genre, it seems to me, we have been spoiled by the gramophone in opera. All-star casts with great orchestras and great conductors are the rule only on records. Even great opera houses can only stage such productions occasionally; in Edmonton it cannot and should not be expected. One must accept our opera company for what it is, for it is only on this basis that it can ever become anything more.

by Franz Szabo

Caliman: excellent jazz

Sunday, Nov. 4 at Captain's Cabin, the Edmonton Jazz Society presented a concert with Hadley Caliman, saxophone flautist of "Santana" fame.

Hadley's backup men for the evening were John Toulson on electric bass, Tommy Doran on drums, and George McFetridge on electric keyboard, all Edmonton musicians. Although at times the band seemed more a collection of musicians than an ensemble, the quartet was generally together (often very tight). Hadley's overall assessment left him somewhat surprised that Edmonton has as fine quality jazz as it does (quality, but still little quantity of jazz), and he was happy with the evening's performance.

Hadley moved with totally professional stage presence, alternating between wooden and silver flutes, tambourine and moroccas, and tenor sax and clarinet. He exhibited fine jazz musicianship on all the instruments he played. One of his finest pieces was a rendition on clarinet, but he prefers sax as his major medium for expression.

Hadley grew up in Los Angeles and now lives in San Francisco. He feels it is a place where everyone does his own thing happily, since enough "things" are done that a mutual respect or at least tolerance for different sorts of people pervades the social scene.

Jazz was a way of life in Hadley's home. His parents ("we were all Blacks, eh?") always listened to and played jazz, and it was natural for Hadley to pick up a feeling for the music. It was his "standard to compare all other music

to," and so he "naturally" always preferred it.

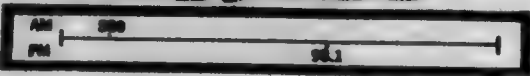
Hadley's music varies between the more standard rehearsed and the totally kaleidoscopic forms of jazz. (Both sets warmed up slowly but progressed to very hot jazz.) Hadley's horn work is well-seasoned with feeling and his dynamics reflect the spontaneity of the true jazz spirit. His tone varies from clear to turbid as he conjures the music into reality. He demonstrates his technical mastery of his instruments, but allows emotion to rule his music instead, missing the odd note or improvising from the occasional standard bar.

Jazz is picking up in Edmonton, with a lot of credit due the Edmonton Jazz Society. Jazz audiences aren't adequately "loose" in this town yet, though. Too many jazz-goers are still spectators and few people really seem to feel the music and physically respond. Shouts of "go, go," and "Cook it," foot stamping, and swaying bodies encouraged the musicians, but were not common. As jazz circles widen, the loose audience spontaneity so essential to jazz will develop.

Hadley Caliman generally cooked a fine jazz menu for Edmonton jazz fans. The Captain's Cabin people are to be commended. With continued support, jazz will soon need less definition in this town, and it will become more spontaneous and better appreciated. Better commercial chances for the musicians may even grow.

by sperare:b

CKUA



high lights

MONDAY (November 19)

11:30 A.M. NOT OFF THE STREET: 101

12:00 NOON NOON BEAT: 101

7:45 P.M. UNIVERSITY TALK:

8:00 P.M. MUSIC AND NEWS:

10:30 P.M. POLITICS OF THE FAMILY:

Conversations with interesting people. Laurie Coleman

30 minutes of news information (news, stock market, road, weather and sports). Carl Moun

"A New Space for New Plays" - Gordon Peacock, Professor of Drama, U of A.

Conversation with Karin Goldberg. John Barum

"The Family and Sense of Reality" - a presentation by R.D. Laing, British psychoanalyst and author.

TUESDAY (November 20)

5:35 P.M. FILM REVIEW:

6:45 P.M. THE MUSIC HOUR:

7:45 P.M. UNIVERSITY TALK:

10:30 P.M. ACME SAUSAGE COMPANY:

11:00 P.M. JAZZ SHOW:

A look at films and filming. Stephen Scobie

Elgar: Organ Sonata No. 1; Caligano: Trio Sonata for Flute, Oboe and Harpsichord; Copland: Orchestral Variations.

"Dental Fillings" - Dr. Geoffrey Sperber, Professor of Dentistry, U of A.

Featuring Liam Clancy, recorded in Edmonton. Holger Petersen

Jazz. Sev Sabourin

WEDNESDAY (November 21)

11:30 A.M. IN COMMUNICATION:

4:00 P.M. THE RUSH HOUR:

8:00 P.M. BOSTON SYMPHONY:

THURSDAY (November 22)

6:45 A.M. THE MUSIC HOUR:

7:45 P.M. UNIVERSITY TALK:

8:00 P.M. JAZZ INTERACTIONS:

9:00 P.M. WATT HEDLEY PRESENTS:

10:30 P.M. ACME SAUSAGE CO:

With Mel Watkins. Fil & Ruth Frase

Rock, blues, pop and jazz. Bob Chedwick

Joseph Silverstein conducting. Miriam Fried soloist. Brahms: Violin Concerto; Symphony No. 1.

Chopin: Piano Concerto No. 2; Ravel: Symphony 05. Don McLean

"So You Want to Dance?" - Claude Kennison, Associate Professor of Music, U of A.

Interview and music with bassist Clint Houston. (part 2) Mike Vasey

Music by Arne and Elgar. Matt Hedley

Program 2 with Liam Clancy, recorded in Edmonton. Holger Petersen

FRIDAY (November 23)

1:00 P.M. CONCERT AT ONE:

5:35 P.M. FILM REVIEW:

8:00 P.M. PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA:

10:00 P.M. MAJOR NEWS MAGAZINE:

90 minutes of music theatre from the classics. Tony Dillon-Bavie

Billboard of current films. Stephen Scobie

Eugene Ormandy conducting. Leslie Parnas soloist. Schubert's Symphony No. 6; Hindemith: Concerto for Cello and Orchestra; Mussorgsky-Ravel: Pictures at an Exhibition.

News, films, commentaries and weekly news review. Don Gille & Carl Noack

SATURDAY (November 24)

11:00 A.M. SHOWTIME:

12:15 P.M. MATCH'N' BLUES:

1:00 P.M. THE TASTE:

6:45 P.M. SATURDAY EVENING CONCERT:

"Gladiators" and Richard Tauber. Murray Davis

The blues performer and the blues idiom. Holger Petersen

Jazz. Bill Coull

Leopold Mozart - Concerto for Clarinet; Vivaldi: The Seasons. Don McLean

SUNDAY (November 25)

9:05 A.M. COMMENTARY:

12:15 P.M. FOUR WORLD:

3:20 P.M. THE NATIVE VOICE:

The issues, the direction of new policies and the facts behind the news. Harry Wiggley

The effect of noise on individuals.

Information of particular interest to Native people. Jeff Howard.

The HOVEL

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Jazz Thursday Nov. 22

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Buff Allen

Adrian Chornowal

Papa Bear Craig Wood

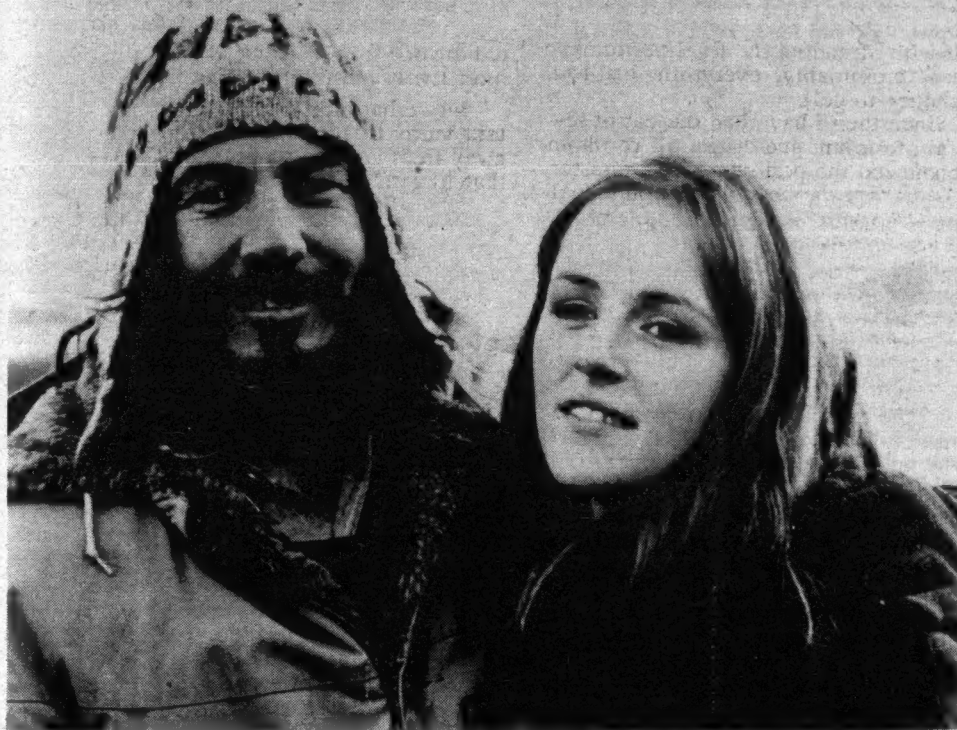
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An interview with Don Shebib:

Do 3 films mean success



Director Don Shebib and actress Bonnie Bedelia

Don Shebib is one of the most important film makers in Canada today. With two widely acclaimed feature length films under his belt (*Goin' Down the Road* and *Rip-Off*), Shebib is currently touring Canada to promote his latest film, *Between Friends*. *Between Friends* has already been well received both in Canada and internationally.

Shebib was in town last week, assisting in Odeon Theatres' promotion of the film, and was interviewed by Allan Stein for POUNDMAKER. Allan Stein works with Filmwest Associates Ltd., an Edmonton-based film production company that is fast becoming one of the most important centres of the film industry in Western Canada.

The interview took place on the afternoon of Wednesday, November 14, in Mr. Shebib's hotel room. This is the first part of the interview. The second part will appear in next week's POUNDMAKER.

STEIN: First of all maybe you can tell me why you're in town, because we have to get the plug in about your new film.

SHEBIB: It's my new movie and it's called *Between Friends* and it's opening on the 23rd at the Roxy, wherever that is.

STEIN: That's the same movie that was called *Get Back*?

SHEBIB: Yeah. That was the original working title, it was never meant to be final, it was just something we put on the slate board.

STEIN: Why don't you tell me a little bit about the film first of all.

SHEBIB: Well, basically it's a study of a triangle. It starts out in California where a guy's involved with a little sort of minor dope deal. He goes and he says goodbye to his ex-wife and six-year-old kid and he goes out to the beach at County Lion or some other place and watches these surfer kids, he used to be a surfer, that's his last goodbye to the surf. He's about 31 or 32, just sort of a drifter.

To Toronto

And he goes to Toronto where he chums up with an old friend of his named Chino, who's from Toronto and who went to California when he was about 15 and sort of lived there for seven or eight years. That was sort of his golden period of life. And they were surfing buddies together like in 1960, about 10 years ago.

Chino lives with this girl, and this other guy moves in with them, and... there's a robbery in the picture. The girl's father and a friend of his, two old crooks from the depression, are involved with Chino in a plan to rob a smelting mill in Northern Ontario in a small town. These two old guys are sort of old drifters from the depression too.

So Chino talks his friend from California, Toby, into it. And then he (Toby) gets involved with his friend's girl friend. Then a lot of things happen.

It's not a caper film, it's not a cops-and-robbers film but robbery is there for other reasons, it's not the focal point of the story. It's basically a study of what happens in a triangle and what happens with the relationships with the three main characters. The girl is really the pivotal character in the entire film because it deals with her relationship with her father and her relationship with the guy she lives with and with the other guy who comes into her life.

STEIN: That represents kind of a departure in your films from some earlier themes that are really male-oriented. In fact, that was a criticism from a lot of feminists of some of your early movies. Going back to stuff like *Good Times*, *Bad Times*, and *Goin' Down the Road*, and *Rip-Off*--that they dealt with the comradeship among boys, among men, and the women, particularly one criticism I've heard a lot of *Goin' Down the Road* was that the film treats the characters of the women, in particular the one woman who marries the guy, very unsympathetically, and we never really deal with her plight, we sort of deal with their tragic/comic kind of escapades.

SHEBIB: I don't think that's true. I think that the girl that's in *Goin' Down the Road*, Jan Eastwood who plays it rises above what you're saying. Certainly the other female characters in the script are not dealt with in any sense of depth. Basically I don't think that--I'm not trying to shift the blame so much--but I think that in terms of Bill Fruet, I don't think Bill writes particularly good women. He writes very good men but he doesn't write good women.

The guy who wrote this script does write extremely good women; from his other scripts that I've read, he writes very good women. And this girl is really good.

This film also deals with male chauvinism; I mean the boyfriend she's living with is a classic male chauvinist sort of pig sort of character instead of a non-committed sort of drifter type.

It's not that much by design that I've come into these situations. I was rather excited by the girl because she really interested me. To me she was the person who made the film work, you know, assuming that it does. I was in a way kind of surprised because I was very conscious of that criticism and that's a criticism that's been levelled at me for films that I've done for seven or eight years. It doesn't mean I haven't changed or anything like that or got my head into other things. But I really got off on the girl in the film. And I enjoyed making it and even though the film is told from the point of view of the male, she's really the pivotal character and the best character and the most interesting character.

STEIN: So I think you're agreeing with me; I think you're saying it is a departure from *Goin' Down the Road* and *Rip-Off* in that sense.

SHEBIB: Well, departure means that I was committed to something to begin with.

STEIN: Yeah, okay. Can I rephrase it? Would you agree saying that that was something that you felt in fact that you wanted to get into at that time because it was a good vehicle?

More women

SHEBIB: Yeah... yeah, I'd like to get into women parts more. I mean people like Bergman and Puccini are totally committed to females. Bergman's films are all about women, almost invariably, and so are Puccini's operas--*Tosca* and *La Boheme* and *Madame Butterfly*--he writes about women. Generally most of my themes have dealt with men and the majority will probably still continue to deal with that. And I think that in many ways the kind of men I deal with are the kind of men that would piss women feminists off, because they're

not particularly intellectual men, they're never particularly sensitive. They're usually carousing sort of boozers half the time or jocks or old soldiers or things like that; surfers, or motorcycle gang, you know.

If I was dealing with characters that were much more urbane and witty perhaps I wouldn't have had quite that strong a criticism. In other words I make a lot of films about what some women would consider to be male chauvinist pigs.

STEIN: And deal with them sensitively, or attempt to.

SHEBIB: Well I try to anyway.

The mirror

STEIN: What about *Rip-Off* in that regard. I don't know whether you'd call them male chauvinist pigs or not.

SHEBIB: No... well, that's not a film that I'm particularly enthused with now, looking back on it. It was probably the film in which I put more into it--to me it was the most important film I've made in terms of what I tried to do. And I think the message that's in there, if people want to see through the garbage and corniness that's in the film and understand what that film is trying to say, is an extremely important thing in there. Most people who ever see that say "well look at those goofs, that's their problem but it's not mine"; but it's really the people who are saying that, you know what I mean? I'm holding a mirror up to a lot of kids and they don't see themselves in the mirror, man. They say "oh, that's the other guy". Sure is, baby.

STEIN: Yeah, well I saw the film and I don't know if I saw myself in the mirror consistently. But then it's been quite a few years since I was in high school, so maybe things have changed; I don't know. It's obviously been quite a few years since you were in high school.

SHEBIB: Well the film deals only with one particular aspect of a particular problem and that respect is one of the failings of it--it doesn't have enough

continued on page 15

AFTER MIDNIGHT FLICKS

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LETTERS PAGE

Poundmaker

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Dear Barry Cavanaugh,

I would like to formally acknowledge the reply made to my hunting article by Mr. Cavanaugh, whom I shall refer to as Barry for the rest of this, my reply to Barry's reply. (As a writer, I make a good hunter.)

I found Barry's arguments to be some of the best I have heard from the anti-hunting fraternity in all my years of arguing the point. As a matter of fact, he has so impressed me with his logic, that I have been forced to ponder at length some of the more sensible judgements he has made, while at the same time questioning the ethics of my being a hunter.



Irish terrier
(about 18 in. high
at the shoulder)

I thoroughly agree with Barry's point that firearms are nothing but instruments of death, and in some cases, destruction, both accidental, and intended. And I again must concede that, "these few lunatics roam the country, doing their thousands of dollars worth of damage to property, livestock, roadsides, and the like."

But as I mentioned in my article, hunters, and firearms are in dire need of strict control to remove these abusers from the triggers of their guns. Responsible hunters acknowledge this point wholeheartedly, but, I am led to believe simply by my faith in the knowledge and understanding of mankind that was so evident in Barry's article that there are responsible hands in the hunting fraternity.

I should like to put to Barry this question: if guns and hunting were left only to the responsible human being, would he then grant them their desire to hunt? I am sure that Barry would have no intention of doing so, simply because he has already stated that there are no responsible hunters, and that he is "vehemently opposed to hunting of wildlife as a sport."

Well Barry, I too am opposed to hunting as a sport. To kill a wild animal strictly for its hide, or its head, or its antlers is thoroughly sick, and inexcusable. And to kill an animal simply for passion and nothing else is an insult to intelligence and nature. And when I stated that hunting is non-essential to the existence of the human race, I was using the vernacular of present day society.

For me it is essential, because I prefer not to be as far removed from the death of animals for human consumption as Barry obviously is when he laces up his leather shoes, or goes hunting for meat in his nearest Safeway store.

I want Barry to know that when I hunt, and kill an animal, skin it out, use the hide for clothing, and the meat for nourishment, that I feel much more for the value of any animal's right to live than he ever will when he pur-

chases his neatly tailored leather jacket, or finely polished boots, or the celluloid wrapped piece of animal in the grocery store.

When I kill an animal, I thank whoever it was that put them here for my nourishment, regret intensely that I have had to take the life of an innocent animal, and resolve to protect those creatures from abnormal abuse by the human race.



Irish setter
(about 24 in. high
at the shoulder)

Barry, the killing of an animal, any animal, deeply saddens me. Do you feel sad when you kill an animal at the cash desk of Safeway? I think not.

The only difference between you and I Barry, is that once in awhile I reserve the right for myself to kill my own meat, to be a part in providing for myself, and to realize that I have not removed myself from the slaughter of an animal by the presence of mere money. I don't question your manhood nor your ability to provide for yourself, nor your veracity. I simply reserve the right to feel for the death of any animal whether it be domestic or wild, and I reserve the right to be the one who takes it.



I understand completely your distaste for killing wild animals, but let's forget the word "wild". You're only fooling yourself, because any animal, whether wild or domestic, is life. And I prefer the taking of life where it at least has a thousand square miles of open land to escape to, rather than a ten by three electrified stall.

I will let you kill your way, if you will let me kill my way. Fair enough?

I would very much appreciate meeting you Barry, you seem a rare sort of person in this day and age, one of strength and conviction. But I will never meet you in a public place for debate, because all that that ever accomplishes is the triumph of one person's way of life over another. I find the sport of debate extremely dehumanizing.

Rather, let us meet one to one. Listen to each other's views, without the limitations of the space in this newspaper, where we can acknowledge the value of each other's arguments, instead of their uselessness, and come away enlightened in the workings of individuality.

Meet me at the flame in SUB, this Friday, at 11 a.m. I'll be the one with the rifle.

by Louis Bollo

editorial: support NUS

This Friday, a referendum on the U of A's membership in the National Union of Students will be held.

At the moment, the U of A has half a students' union. Services such as RATT, athletics, etc. are provided for, but the important function of defending student's economic interests is ignored. And one university's student council cannot effectively struggle for government action to lower fees, provide student employment, increase student grants and protect student housing.

What is needed for this struggle is the political power of a national organization with a membership of tens of thousands. NUS has already begun a campaign for a \$3000 guaranteed annual student income. The prestige and influence of NUS obtained national news coverage on this proposal. This initiative and others, if followed through, can lead to a meaningful improvement in the day to day life of U of A students.

However, the U of A Student Union Executive's attitude to NUS is deteriorating. Originally, they were delighted to have the October NUS conference on campus, but as NUS has begun to take a line to the left of our executive, their support for it has disappeared. The unofficial condemnations by NUS leaders of the S.U. executive's actions on literature tables in SUB, and decisions by NUS to support actions such as the grape boycott have resulted in the executive's refusal to take an official stand on the referendum, while unofficially attacking NUS.

POUNDMAKER feels that in light of these facts, approval by U of A students for joining NUS is a necessary and progressive development. We urge all students to vote "yes" on Friday.

Stanfield stumbles

Dear POUNDMAKER Collective:

I have been following the interchange between the Premier and himself with a great deal of interest.

Perhaps I can clear up one or two points.

1) The Albigensians, far from being invaders from Outer Space, were an heretical sect living in southern France during the middle ages. They were wiped out to a man on Church orders for their heretical beliefs. Thus I feel it safe to assume that they pose little immediate threat to our present security. As always, the Premier has demonstrated tremendous grasp of the situation in refusing to be stampeded into fear by the wild and outlandish claims of the Premier.

2) Bananas are a harmless fruit, native

to tropical climes, that most sane people eat and enjoy. And at one time or another everyone has been delighted by the humour to be derived from this humble jungle repast. Why, where would our greatest comedians be without the pratfall occasioned-by-a-banana-peel? Or the sure-fire banana-in-the-ear joke? Yes, I think we all owe a great debt to this harmless little flotsam of the fruit salad, this peasant of the pantry, this doughboy of the dinner table. Thus I find the Premier's fascination with bananas touching and deeply human.

3) Rene Descartes was a hoody fat frog twit.

Illegitimus non carborundum,
Robert Stanfield

McKenzie mumbles

POUNDMAKER Collective:

People have many concepts of what a university is. Some regard it as one of the high ideals of their life, whereas others think of it as a very artificial "escape". It is not up to us to pass judgement on either of these views. However their very presence indicates one of the predominant characteristics of any university, that being a congestion of different ideas, concepts and values. It is good to have such a meeting place. Too often however in our judicious support of various causes, we tend to become abstract in our concerns. It's great to be concerned about foreign affairs but can we justify concerning ourselves primarily with the problems of others without first trying to solve our own. Those problems need your support, its true, but we in the Edmonton area need it more.

Now this is going to sound like a pro-

motion drive for a charity organization and in a way it is. But it is an organization which deals with a few of the more serious and immediate problems in this area. I am referring to the Canadian Mental Health Association. It deals with such problems as loneliness, child abuse, suicides, schizophrenia, rejection, discrimination, alienation, alcohol-drug abuse, depression and anxiety. These are very real problems and they are here in Edmonton and in this area. Unfortunately we need money to carry on the fight against these problems. I am not going to plead for your support but if you believe that these problems do have to be faced, please buy a candle for the Canadian Mental Health Association. There will be a booth selling them in SUB Fridays.

Thank you
Kim, McKenzie

Moore mombos

POUNDMAKER Collective:

After reading Franz Szabo's review of the symphony concert on Saturday November 10, I found it hard to believe that I was at the same concert. I realize that reviewing a concert is a matter of personal taste, but to criticize the piano concerto in that manner was unbelievable. As I read the review I expected a short, detailed criticism of Beethoven's composing from Mr. Szabo. For my taste, Lawrence Leonard conducts Beethoven

as it should be handled - gracefully, but at a good tempo. For me, it was a very enjoyable concert, thanks to both Stephen Bishop and Lawrence Leonard.

Kathy Moore
10924-85 Avenue



Opera glasses

Don Shebib as the Great Canadian Filmmaker

continued from page 13

depth to it or a lot of other things missing from it. STEIN: Yeah, like I found that, for me, it was a question of some of the parts were sort of greater than the whole, that there were a lot of fine moments in it. SHEBIB: It was a bad script. Oh, not a bad script but a mediocre script, a rambling script and at some points it was corny. I had four characters which I should have reduced to three, because two characters repeated themselves, and the guys came off a little too cute and a little corny. It's a funny movie I think; I mean I've seen an audience go hysterical through the whole movie. But, well, there's a lot of mistakes I made in that film and I think that's sort of natural. I think the first film, if you've got anything going for you and it turns out successful, most of it's luck. And I certainly had enormous amounts of luck in Goin' Down the Road. And the second one you make a lot of mistakes. And it's the third one that really let's you know whether you're going to go on after that.

A pretty good job

STEIN: You can see that when you finish this one you'll go into a fourth one and you'll say, well the third one is this and the fourth one is the one that... SHEBIB: Well, no, I think I've done

a pretty good job on this film. I mean the film may not be as successful as I would have liked it and lots of things are missing in it and there's lots of good things in it. From a good majority of critics its had pretty spectacular reaction. But I know I can make a much better film than what Between Friends is. And Between Friends is much better than Goin' Down the Road and much, much better than Rip-Off. There's no doubt in my mind about that.

Responsive critics

STEIN: Which critics are the ones that have been responsive; the Canadian or American or both?

SHEBIB: Well, the European critics who have seen it, and they've only seen it at festivals. The British critics really loved it a lot. I got a great review in Sight and Sound, and the reviews from the Edinburgh Festival were good. The reviews from the Berlin Festival were very good. Rex Reed saw it in Cannes, it wasn't in competition there, it was just in that market place there, and he really pulled a lot of strings for that picture. It was at the San Francisco festival two weeks ago and it got good reviews there--I haven't seen all of them but the ones I did see were very good.

I just came here from Chicago, I was at the Chicago festival Sunday night and I saw three reviews, two of them were very, very good and one was absolutely dreadful. I don't know

where the guy even saw the picture, he has a habit about writing about pictures he's never even seen, I know that.

It's not going to get unanimous rave reviews or anything like that, but it's gotten good reviews, it's gotten good reviews in Canada; it's got a couple of knocks from people, but you can't please everybody. It's not the kind of film that's going to be absolutely totally universally acceptable to everybody, but I think it's a fairly half decent film--it's beautifully acted, the acting is superb in it.

STEIN: Did you consciously attempt to make it a more universally marketable film?

SHEBIB: No, no, those considerations never enter my mind at all, never. The film is about a guy who comes from California and I really feel it says a lot about Canada in it, even though part of the film takes place in California. The two themes in the film: one, the triangle and how it destroys the friendship of these two guys--in fact it's even shown that the friendship was never much of a friendship anyway, and the love affair was never much of a love affair really; the guy who comes from California that the girl falls in love with, she's very much in love with him but he's a totally cool, uncommitted person.

And the other theme is about getting back to the best time of your life. And for the character from Toronto, Chino, who's the protagonist in the film, his time of his life was being a surfer when he was in the golden period of his life and he lived in California. Now he's back in Toronto in the

winter time and he wants to get back to California.

There's a very good scene in the film where, after the other two have been sleeping together, about the middle of the film, and he doesn't know anything about it, this character Chino, he comes out while Toby, the guy, is sitting watching television and the girl is sewing, and they're all living in the same flat. She's telling Toby that she wants him to tell Chino that they're having an affair because she can't sleep with him anymore and he hasn't got the guts to do it. And Chino walks in with this old beat-up surf board and he starts to fix it there. He starts sawing away and the television goes crazy and she's sewing and the television is going insane and everything. And eventually he says he's going back to California when he gets the money from the job he's taking, he and his old lady are going to California. So they wind up having a fight outside in the mud with the surf board, but it's really about the girl. There is a tension in the air that Chino is somewhat aware of, that something's wrong. Toby knows it because he's screwing the girl but the other guy doesn't know it. It's an interesting scene, I think, that the writer wrote, the way they use that surf board as the object.

But he wants to get back to California and it's almost like the typical Canadian sort of inferiority complex--the golden nugget at the end of the rainbow is California.

Continued next week.

(PART 2)

Help and stuff

(PART 1 LAST WEEK AND NEXT WEEK)

Legal Aid

Alta. Human Rights and Civil Liberties Association
10006 - 107th Street
429-1608

Legal Aid Society of Alberta
10136 - 100th Street
423-3311

Student Legal Services
Law Centre, U. of A. 432-4241
10348 - 96th Street 424-4106

Sturgeon River Project (single offenders, drug or related charges)
9837 - 86 Avenue
433-4763

Women

Women's Programme Centre
#276, SUB, U. of A.
432-1190

Edmonton Women's Centre
11812 - 95th Street
474-7378

Free Food

Marian Centre
10528 - 98th Street
424-3544

Hope Mission
9904 - 103th Avenue
422-2018

Bissel Centre
9560 - 103A Avenue
423-2285

Family Services Department,
Sally Ann
#2 9656 - Jasper Avenue
424-6924

Operation Friendship
10348 - 96th Street
424-4106

Women's Overnight Shelter
10218 - 108th Street
424-5768

Food Co-ops

Scona Co-Op
(distributes every Fri., 4:00 to 6:00 p.m. or so)
Garneau United Church
84th Avenue off 112th Street
Info: Jill Konkin, 439-6783

Incredible Edibles Co-Op
(distributes every Fri., 4:00 to 6:00 p.m. or so)
St. George's Anglican Church
11733 - 87th Avenue
Info: David Stott, 426-0635

Michener Park Co-Op
Info: Patty Hartnegal, 434-7321

SACK
(operates from the Boyle Street Community Services Co-Op)
10348 - 96th Street
Info: Mark or Joan, 424-4106

Native and Metis

Alberta Metis Association
10348 - 96th Street
424-4103

Canadian Native Friendship Centre
10176 - 117th Street
488-4991

Metis Association of Alberta
#303 10826 - 124th Street
452-9550

Indian Association of Alberta
#203 11710 - Kingsway Avenue
453-3661

Gay

Gay Alliance Toward Equality
P.O. Box 1852
433-8160

Day Care

Beverly Day Care Centre
#223 116th Avenue and 34th Street
477-1151

CLASP
439-6561 or 439-6449
Garneau United Church
84th Avenue and 112th Street

Community Day Nursery
9641 - 102A Avenue
424-3730

Downtown Day Care Centre
10031 - 109th Street
424-1793

Glengarry Day Care Centre
13315 - 89th Street
475-2151

Jasper Place Day Care
15608 - 104th Avenue
489-2242

Primrose Place Day Care
85th Street and 95th Avenue
466-3906

Student Union and Community Day Care
8917 - 112th Street
432-1245

Housing

Canative Housing
10176 - 117th Street
488-6131

Edmonton Housing Bureau
423-1549

Edmonton Housing Authority
10046 106th Street
424-3137

Handicapped Housing Society
10015 - 82nd Avenue
433-4937

Sturgeon Valley Housing Co-Op
#505 10883 Saskatchewan Drive
484-2883

Complaints

Better Business Bureau
6th Floor, 10240 - 124th Street
482-2341

Industrial Claims Consultant
12215 - 135th Avenue
454-5969

Office of the Ombudsman, Prov. Govt.
729 Centennial Building
423-2251

Landlord and Tenant Advisory Board
10237 - 98th Street
424-0521

Labour Relations Board (Workers' Complaints)
10808 99th Avenue
429-7451

Political

New Democratic Party
10361-97 St.
429-0797

Communist Party of Canada
#1 9642 - Jasper Avenue
422-4797

Industrial Workers of the World
10315-96 street
429-1887

Progressive Conservative Ass'n of Alta.
9912 - 106th Street
422-6636

Liberal Party
10026 - 105th Street
422-1971

Alberta Social Credit League
9974 - Jasper Avenue
424 - 0568

The Young Socialists
10518 - 82 Avenue
432-7358

The Monarchist League of Canada
2 Wedgewood Crescent
Ottawa, Ontario K1B 4B4

Communist Party of Canada --
Marxist-Leninist
2178, Stn. A

Anti-abortionists mount major offensive

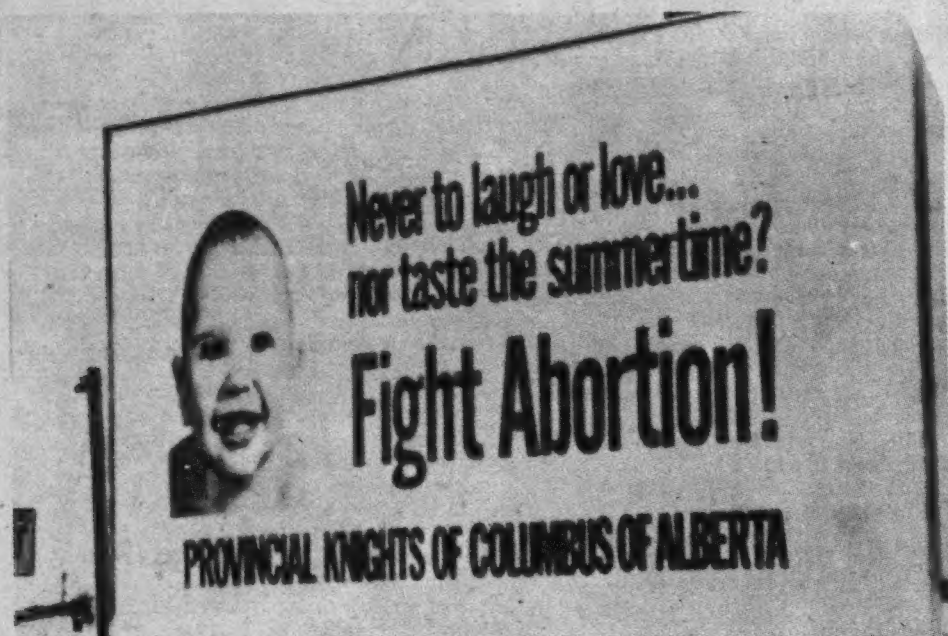


Photo by Renzo Cattoni

In January 1973, the international struggle for abortion rights scored a victory with the US Supreme Court decision, which legalized abortion in the US on the grounds that abortion is a woman's right.

In Canada, Dr. Henry Morgentaler was acquitted last week on one of 13 charges concerning his performance of well over a thousand abortions in his clinic over the past year, although the decision is still pending further appeal.

John Ashton, (Conservative - Edmonton, Ottwell) however, termed the Morgentaler acquittal a tragedy, and is pushing for therapeutic abortions to be removed from coverage under the Alberta Health Care Plan, under his Bill 220.

The following brief was written and presented by the Medical Care Committee of the Lethbridge Options for Women Council, a member of the provincial Options for Women Council, to the Alberta Cabinet, during their "grass roots" tour of Alberta this September.

Bill 220, presented to the Legislative Assembly of Alberta by Mr. J. G. Ashton, proposes an amendment to the Alberta Health Care Insurance Act such that therapeutic abortions would no longer be an insured service, unless the life of the pregnant woman were severely threatened. We wish to indicate to the honourable members of the Alberta Cabinet, our opposition both to the letter and the spirit of this proposal.

The provision of Health Care Insurance in Alberta indicates the recognition that a number of necessary medical services permits the realization of the right of all citizens to a high standard of health and well-being, regardless of their age, social status, or finances. We believe that abortion is a medical service which should be available to all women on the same basis as any other necessary medical or surgical procedure, as their right under a humane and comprehensive health care system. Removal of the financial means of obtaining health care in the form of abortion, reduces that right for women who are unwillingly pregnant. It is discriminatory, in that well-to-do women will still be able to obtain abortions at their own expense, while women of low income will be prevented from obtaining necessary health care.

We recognize that the proposed Bill 220 reflects a deliberate and punitive attempt to deprive women of their right to adequate health care, and of their right to decide when and if they choose to have children. It is an implicit encouragement for women to seek out other, medically unsafe abortions, whether self-induced, or performed by other persons for fees below those charged by the medical establishment. It would remove an option now available to women to control their own reproduction, and would result in the direct creation of grave emotional and financial hardship for women. "... most of us must consider the demonstrable reality of human behavior, the incontrovertible evidence that desperate women have, as far back in time as history can trace, and universally, despite the legal, religious, and social codes against it, sought abortions." (Dr. Margaret Mahood, "The Right to Abortion" Interface, vol. 3, no 3, February, 1971, p. 20)

Arguments against

Those who would refuse a woman the right to safe abortion marshal sev-

eral arguments for their case. The first is usually economic; abortions cost the unwilling taxpayer too much. In fact, costs of abortions make up a very small proportion of total health services payments in Alberta. "In 1972 it was calculated to be no more than 1/3 of one cent of each health services cost dollar. Since the premiums paid by residents cover only 1/5 of the health services cost dollar, the portion of the average family premium under-writing abortions in Alberta would be about ten cents." (Letter from the office of Hon. Neil Crawford to Marilyn Moreton of Calgary Options for Women, August 27, 1973.)

Further, the argument is made that abortion patients take up expensive hospital beds that should be used for more "deserving" patients. Besides the fact that the majority of abortions, those involving pregnancies of 12 weeks or less, are easily done on an outpatient basis, abortion is also a legitimate health requirement, as "deserving" of proper care as any other.

The second argument urges that women who become pregnant unwillingly should complete the pregnancy and surrender the offspring for adoption. This argument fails to consider that many women obtaining abortions are married, and there are strong cultural sanctions against women giving up their children for adoption.

Unmarried pregnant women are placed in a vicious double bind. They are socially labelled as bad if they get pregnant (unmistakeable evidence of immorality and stupidity), bad if they abort (murderers), bad if they keep the child (instead of giving it to a "normal, two-parent home"), and bad if they give it up (unfeeling, unnatural mothers). In order to continue to induce them to supply babies for other people, society and social agencies must continue to force upon them this self-conception of blame if they get pregnant, abort, or keep their children, and must continue to make it financially difficult for them to do anything other than complete the pregnancy and give up the child. It is cruel and immoral to coerce a woman to be a breeding animal to supply a child to another couple, while she herself remains an object of contempt to society.

The third argument, for women who are coerced into having no alternative but to keep their child, particularly if they are married, is that "emotional sup-

Bill 220: Who and what

A bill limiting women's rights to safe and legal abortions under the Alberta Health Care Plan is expected to receive second reading before the spring sitting of the provincial legislature.

The private member Bill 220 introduced by John Ashton (Conservative - Edmonton, Ottwell) calls for the exclusion of therapeutic abortions from coverage under the Health Care Plan, except when the life of the woman is "seriously endangered".

A strong supporter of the "Right to Life" belief, Ashton hoped to discourage women from obtaining abortions through the passage of this bill.

Ashton felt too many women were using abortions as a means for birth control.

"It's a lot easier and cheaper for women to have an abortion than to take those damn pills every day," he said.

WHAT ARE THE IMPLICATIONS?

Therapeutic abortions will still be legal, but available only to those who can afford it. Lower income women will be forced to try to raise the funds on short notice for therapeutic abortions or illegal, often dangerous, abortions,

whichever is cheaper--or to have unwanted children.

The bill, if passed, would further sexual discrimination, in that it removes the availability of a very important form of health care from the female sex. Abortions will not cease, but there will be more women bleeding in emergency wards, and more women suffering because they are denied the same health care that their richer sisters can afford.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

The future of this bill must not be left in the hands of the anti-abortion forces who already have such a loud voice.

The Knights of Columbus, a Catholic men's organization, has asked all its members to telephone their local MLA's to make vocal their support of Bill 220. They have also launched a publicity campaign against abortion through bill boards such as you see on this page.

These moves must be countered by your support. Please take the time to write or phone your local MLA and voice your opposition to this bill.

Also, the pill and the IUD have been inadequately tested to ensure their medical safety.

A substitute?

Regarding the second prerequisite, we do not advocate sex education in a context that sexual activity is "wrong" unless it is within marriage, for the purposes of procreation. Sex education becomes punitive based on such an assumption, in that it seeks to condemn the sexual behaviour of all but the legally married. We believe that this attitude ignores reality. We believe that a truly moral society would teach people the responsibilities of their relationships, whether legally sanctioned or not, and give them the means to be responsible in their behavior.

On this point, we would like to refute the argument that, if contraception, including abortion, is made available to women at their own discretion, that they will engage in indiscriminate sexual promiscuity, and will use abortion as a substitute for other means of contraception. Both arguments reflect nothing more than a negative and contemptuous attitude towards women. They assume that women will not be responsible for themselves, or are incapable of learning and exercising such responsibility. In fact, evidence from the Association for the Review of Canadian Abortion Laws, an agency in Ottawa, indicates that approximately 4% of women needing one abortion return to use that procedure a second time.

An alternative

In sum, we believe that abortion is an alternative method of limiting reproduction which should be available to all women if they so choose, without discrimination according to their financial status.

Thus, we recommend that Bill 220 not be passed into law by the Alberta Legislative Assembly.

We recommend that abortion continue to be treated as a necessary medical procedure, and that physicians and hospitals be encouraged to live up to their responsibilities in providing the care necessary to the good health and well-being of the citizens of Alberta.

Further, we recommend that the government of Alberta make every effort to make available to its citizens contraceptive measures, which are effective and non-injurious to health.

Finally, we recommend that the government of Alberta actively support non-punitive sex education for its citizens, so that they may indeed have the means to be responsible for their own sexual behavior and relationships.

port" should be given so that they might adjust and successfully cope with their situation. The unanswered question is: for how many days, months, or years will this unreserved support be given, and is it ever enough?

Right to life

The fourth argument is right to life. Such an argument makes no distinction between the potential for life of the foetus, and the existing, already realized life of the woman. We recognize that every decision concerning abortion involves a choice between these two priorities. While we may still debate the issue of the humanity of the foetus, the human needs of living women should not be an issue. We know that women are human beings, and that they suffer because of unwilling childbearing, and unsafe, self-induced abortions. There is no evidence that the proponents of the right to life of the fetus in fact hold life and the quality of life as an absolute value, in that they show the same degree of humane concern for those already living. "There are voluminous statistics to indicate that this professed concern for the sanctity of life does not manifest itself for the unwanted child after its birth. There is no law that entitles the child to legitimacy, to loving parent substitutes, or to a decent life economically, socially, and emotionally." (Dr. Margaret Mahood, Interface, p. 20). Too often, concern for the fetus has its real basis in sectarian theological notions about the movement of souls from one plane to another, rather than concern for the totality of human life.

We believe that, ideally, abortion should be used as a backup measure for other means of contraception that fail, and should not be regarded as a first line of defence against unwanted pregnancy. However, it is important to stress that, in order for abortion to be so used, two prerequisites must be met: one is the easy availability of other medically safe, effective methods of contraception for all individuals, the other is a program of sex education which would make available the knowledge of the correct use of these means, and would stress the responsibility of using them.

Not 100%

Regarding the first prerequisite, there is now no method of contraception which is 100% effective. Combination pills are theoretically 100% effective, but in use they have a clinical failure rate of .5%. Thus, out of 1,000,000 pill users per year, 5,000 pregnancies will result.